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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Benes Warns League on World

Morro Castle Inquiry Begins

U. S. Gives New Bonds for Old

London Police Handle Crisis

Mexico Draws Tourist Throng

Chemists Will Shame the Sun

AN ARRESTING picture of the world's serious situation is given the League of Nations Assembly at its opening session. After election of Richard Sandler of Sweden as president, Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, declares the world is passing through a deep-seated political, social and economic crisis. He calls the prevailing tension between Russia and Japan exceptionally grave. Relations between Japan and China also cause deep concern. If any power were to provoke similar situations in Europe, he says, it would lay itself open to direct penalties of the League—It would be obliged to assume responsibility for opening the door to a general catastrophe.

¶ The League's real weakness, Benes points out, is that Paraguay and Bolivia, both members, have been allowed to go on at war for two years. The League Covenant indisputably has been violated. Benes says the fear of war is explainable, but that "war is in no sense an ineluctable fatality." "Ineluctable" means that war can be ended whenever those who hate war genuinely make up their minds to end it—And this in spite of the munitions princes who so need the profits on mass murder.

¶ New York sees the U. S. Bureau of Navigation open a hearing to lift the veil of uncertainty from the fire that cost more than 150 lives on the Ward liner Morro Castle. As the smoking hulk lies beached at Asbury Park, N. J., with explosions postponing examination and bodies being identified, weeping First Officer W. F. Warms, in command, tells the investigators of the alarm and the incredibly swift spread of the flames. Whether the crew was new and undisciplined will be ascertained. The loss of life seems appalling—Yet the heroic wholesale rescues at sea in the storm stir the heart.

¶ The U. S. textile strike begins its second week with more workers going out in New England and some of the closed mills reopening in southern states behind guards. Six New England states report 156,236 idle and 76,319 at work. The mediation board, headed by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, summons George A. Sloan, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, to Washington after a proposal from Labor is rejected by the employers. Plans to reopen mills are met by union organizing for greater resistance—The struggle grows tenser, the calm reason that settles strikes still eludes.

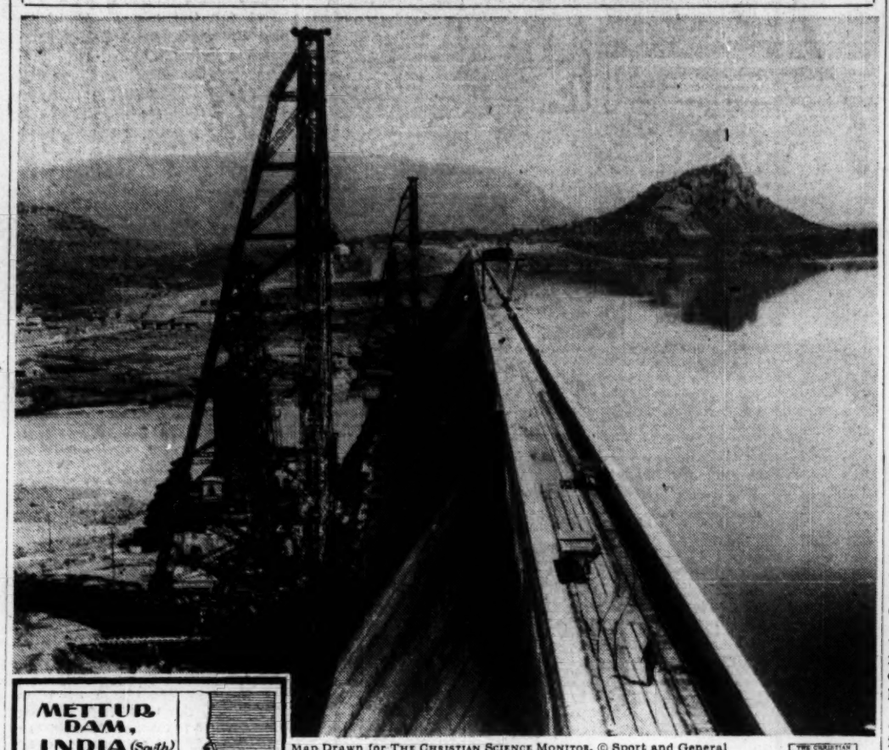
¶ The U. S. Treasury announces a program for refinancing $1,775,000,000 in government bonds which is welcomed by financial circles as intention of orthodox financing. The proposal is to exchange new notes or bonds for old, bondholders having their choice between four-year notes bearing 2½ per cent or 10-year bonds at 3¼ per cent. Retirement of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will save $15,000,000 a year in interest. Sound finance men smile—They say this means sidestepping the dreaded inflation.

¶ London police show remarkable ability in handling without serious consequences huge Hyde Park demonstrations by Fascists and anti-Fascists. Sir Oswald Mosley leads 3000 Black Shirt Fascists into the park where an equal number of Red Shirts and anti-Fascists are already holding a meeting under banners inscribed "Workers, Unite Against Fascist Terror." The speeches called Mosley "a Hitler trying to suppress liberty." Thousands of police keep the factions from harming one another and 100,000 milling spectators—And Hyde Park orating, as usual, exhausts the surplus steam.

¶ Mexico gives more indications that it is in the stride of modern nations. The National Congress takes up President Rodriguez' recommendations for laws making minimum wage effective and regulating labor of women and children in industries. The National Economy Minister makes an astonishing report of how the world is being attracted to visit Mexico. During the past year 9,000,000 visitors have come in and have spent 145,000,000 pesos—To tour Mexico is to recognize vast possibilities in a paradise of a setting.

¶ Cleveland, Ohio, hears American Chemical Society speakers predict arc lights twice as brilliant as anything now on earth. Three chemical experts find that the "crater" of a carbon arc has a temperature of 3564 degrees Fahrenheit and that with a little more work on their part this arc can be made to burn with an intrinsic intensity slightly greater than that of the sun. The chemists hear of a new American gas exploding at the touch of a hand and of a foreign chlorine explosive set off by a feather—But the palm must go to those men messing in a laboratory who will now pale the sun.

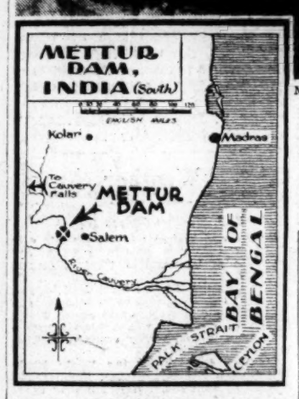
Irrigation to Make India's Deserts Bloom



Map Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. © Sport and General

Huge Dam Opens Up Extra Farm Land

The Map Shows the Vast Arid Area Around Madras, India, and the Location of the New Mettur Dam, as Part of an Irrigation Project for 300,000 Acres of Land. The Picture Shows a Panoramic View of the Dam Construction With the Red Tower and the Black Tower as They Are Seen for a Long Distance.



New Mettur Dam In India Opens Up 300,000 Acres

Irrigation Project Means Addition of Many Farms in Madras District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—The 50,000 square miles of smiling cultivation which India owes to the patient work of irrigation engineers in the past has just been increased by 300,000 acres with the completion of the Mettur dam in the province of Madras.

This dam is another of the great structures of brick, stone and reinforced concrete, which in the course of the past 100 years in India have rendered possible the creation of productive farms out of what was previously arid heath or thirsty desert. The total area so converted since the British occupation is larger than the entire acreage under cultivation in England and Wales today.

The Indian irrigation works have been the happy outcome of coöperation between the East and the West. White men, supplemented by con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Mexico Faces Call of Labor For Revised Federal Code; President Supports Reforms

Enforcement of Minimum Wage Laws and Regulation of Work of Women and Minors Emphasized in Measures—1000 More Schools Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO D. F. — The Mexican National Congress settled down during the first week of its thirty-sixth session to serious consideration of labor reforms proposed by President Rodriguez and various government departments whose jurisdiction extends to labor matters. Debate has already started on the first of a series of formal amendments designed to revise existing labor laws.

The proposed reforms to the federal labor code, repeatedly attacked by various labor organizations since its adoption during the presidential term of Señor Emilio Portes Gil in 1929, are in line with the Government's announced general policy of improving labor conditions as embodied in recent presidential decrees. Among recent measures along this order are the intensive campaigns on the part of the Government to make the minimum wage effective, and measures regulating the labor of women and minors in numerous industries.

In his annual message delivered at the opening of Congress, on Sept. 1, President Rodriguez pointed out that the Government's policy has been one of guaranteeing the rights of workers, and of promoting employers' syndicates. In pointing out that an attempt had been made to interpret the labor code as "humanly" as possible, the legal difficulties offered by this effort were implied and the need of reforms to the code hinted.

The first eight months of Mexico's Six-Year Plan summed up in the presidential message saw the registration of 3238 labor unions with a total membership of 395,200 workers, and 166 employers' syndicates totaling 5128 members. The Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration handed down decisions on 1717 labor disputes, 578 of which were decided by agreement. Most important among these was the establishment of wage scales in the textile industry and the railway wage amendments at the Saltillo and Monterrey terminals.

Advances in Education

Protection and indemnization measures were also backed by the Government. Owing to the intervention of labor inspectors, a total of 1,122,000 pesos was paid out as indemnizations during the period just ended. Several accident-prevention and workers' health measures have been passed, among them those referring to dangerous and unhealthful work for women and minors. The recent Industrial Law Congress organized by the Labor Department in which labor and employers' organizations were represented served to bring to the fore numerous problems facing the working class in their attempt to obtain better living conditions.

Investors generally and industrialists and business men in particular are watching carefully the proposed labor law reforms, as all indications are that whatever changes are made will tend to further strengthen the legal position of organized labor.

Considerable advances in the fields of education and national economy, more or less related to the interests of labor, were also made, the President's message revealed. Besides the important work carried out by the National Minimum Wage Commission, functioning under the Ministry of National Economy, in one year more than 468 coöperative organizations, the bulk of them cooperatives of consumers, were organized. Business in general has shown a constant rise and increase,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Robles Assails Government In Spain to Force Crisis

Roman Catholic Chief Makes Strong Bid for Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Sept. 10—"The period of compromise of the present government has come to an end," declared Señor Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader in the Cortes, at Covagonda Shrine yesterday.

Señor Robles challenged any party stronger than his own to prevent the Roman Catholics from taking over the Government.

Despite supreme efforts by labor organizations to prevent the meeting from taking place, over 6000 Roman Catholic youths reached their destination in the hills of Asturias.

Señor Robles had already pronounced the Government's death sentence when he gave a brief address at a meeting of Catalan owner-farmers in the capital, while outside strikers' attempts to paralyze the life of the city resulted in eight casualties, two score injured, as well as 300 arrests.

Catalan landowners cheered speakers to the echo inside the monumental shrine strongly guarded by police. Conclusions of the meeting constituted a strong indictment of the Catalan Generalitat, which was asked to carry out the verdict of the tribunal of constitutional guarantees which annuled the Catalan agrarian law. Farmers also demanded a return of control of public order to the central government and deliverance of all administration of justice from party intervention

The note struck by Señor Robles at Covadonga was that of national unity. The time of party propaganda had come to end. Action to bring about national union should now commence. He condemned the Samper Government for bungling in the matter of Catalonia and the Basque Provinces. His declaration that he did not care whether his words provoked a crisis or not may lead to the dissolution of Parliament. His unconditional demands upon the Government to enforce revocation of the Catalan land law are taken here as a challenge and bid for power, unless the influence of the President himself is exercised to prolong the strained situation until the Cortes meets in October.

It is believed the crisis must come at once.

Seeking Control



Wide World

Gil Robles

Roman Catholic Leader Who Has Openly Attacked Present Spanish Government

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"Power and authority"

[With Greek Translation]

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Things Present

Sisley Huddleston gives an up-to-the-minute picture of the League of Nations and its functions, in the Wide Horizon column on the Editorial Page.

Youngsters who are studying nature will enjoy "Weeds and Their Little Guests," on the Children's Page.

No, "Jaspé" on the Home Forum Page was not intended to be "Gaspé"; and those who know the coast of Maine should not miss the article.

A letter from the publishers of Webster's sheds light on an interesting point raised by the Word a Day. Inside Back Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page, and more Vocations.

Secret Orders Guide Moves Of Flying Pickets

Squadrons Get Word to Intensify Their Activities in New England

Peace Plan Rejected

Textile Institute Chief Says Arbitration Lies With Individual Mills

The "flying squadrons" have received their orders to intensify their activities in New England but to cloak their movements in secrecy.

This was the declaration today of Mr. Joseph Silvia, strike leader in Rhode Island, who denied that labor's offer to arbitrate the present textile controversy, would entail any relaxation of labor's efforts to stop every spindle.

The threatened intensification of the activities of the "flying squadron" will keep before the public one of the greatest novelties of all strike programs.

Constituted of itinerant picketers, moving about like a swiftly invading army from one salient to another, these squadrons have marked a new age in strike technique in the United States. Labor leaders are acclaiming them as the most effective weapon of the strikers in bringing defiant mills to a standstill. But these same leaders admit these squadrons are the greatest blow to labor's happy relationship with the public.

Invasion of Rights

As the public reads of the activities of these squadrons in one mill town after another, it is apt to interpret them as both moral and geographical invasions, an invasion of a man's right to stay on his job and an invasion of the sanctity of local autonomy.

But this strike stretches from Florida to Maine; it requires swift action, according to labor leaders; several key towns insulated from the strike might destroy its effectiveness. So the leaders have motorized the picket system, recruited brawn and enthusiasm from spots where these qualities were abundant and moved them about like pawns to checkmate the moves of the manufacturers.

A roster of the towns and cities whose mills have been closed by these invaders would read like an index in an atlas.

The "flying squadrons" have crystallized public and industrial opposition; the labor leaders have skirted close to intervention by Governors of the various states but they are confident that enough spindles have been closed by these motorcades to put the manufacturers in a mood for compromise.

Illustrative of the effectiveness and resultant hostility aroused by these squadrons is available to any one who journeys to Westerly, R. I. This town was ushering in a mild boom; old plants were reopening; new ones were starting; labor seemed satisfied; the stores were dressed in red, white and blue bunting for an American Legion convention. Swiftly into town moved the squadron; took up its position around the plants; one stone was thrown; manufacturers closed their mills against further violence.

Left in Westerly are employers impotently beseeching Governor

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

U.S. Firm Aids British Push Sales of Munitions in Latin America; Benes Urges League Halt Wars

Assures Assembly It Has Power to Halt All Conflicts

Russia's Admission Held as Certain

Henderson and Barthou Agree to Postpone Arms Meeting

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Mr. Richard I. Sandler of Sweden was elected president of the League of Nations Assembly at the first session of that body today.

Mr. Sandler, who is a Socialist-Democrat in his own country, received 49 votes out of the 52 cast.

Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, was backed by many of the delegates for the Assembly presidency, but he withdrew before the vote.

Backed by France, England and Italy, an invitation for Russia to enter the League was circulated among the delegates and it was stated that some 30 countries were disposed to sign it. If favorable action is taken on the question of giving Russia a permanent seat in the League Council, it is planned that the invitation will be dispatched to Moscow.

The assembly was warned by Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, that the prevailing tension between Russia and Japan is exceptionally grave. Relations between Japan and China also are the cause of deep concern, he said.

If any power were to provoke similar situations in Europe it would lay itself open to direct penalties of the League, or would be obliged to assume responsibility for causing an outbreak of a general catastrophe in which it might itself be engulfed, he said.

Dr. Beneš expressed frankly the views held in some quarters that the threat of war is hanging over Europe.

He admitted that the fear of war is explainable, but that he is convinced "war is in no sense an ineluctable fatality because the world possesses appropriate means to prevent conflicts."

Dr. Beneš added that the real weakness of the League's record is the fact that for two years Paraguay and Bolivia have been at war in the Chaco and that "the Covenant indisputably has been violated."

He urged the Assembly, to which a consideration of the Chaco war has been referred, to face its responsibilities and "save the honor and material force" of the League.

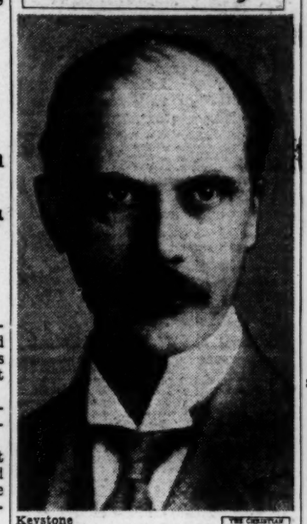
He hailed the effort to bring Russia into the League as worthy because "without the coöperation of Russia conditions in Europe and the world would never quite return to normal.

Dr. Beneš pictured the League as being essential to the world.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, and M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, agreed yesterday that convocation of the conference would be futile until early November

[The second of Mr. Huddleston's articles on the present outlook of the League appears on page 5.]

Presides Over League



Keystone

Richard I. Sandler

Swedish Diplomat Who Heads World Nations in Geneva Meeting

Boat Set Afire, Warms Testifies As His Suspicion

Chief Officer of Morro Castle Tells His Story of Tragedy at Federal Inquiry

BALBOA, C. Z., Sept. 10 (AP)—Several officers of the Grace liner Santa Rita, which made port today with a fire in her hold, declared after docking that "the fire here and also on the Morro Castle was the work of an international radical organization."

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Chief Officer W. F. Warms told a Federal Board of Inquiry today that he believed the raging fire which early Saturday reduced the luxurious liner Morro Castle to a charred hulk and caused a loss of more than 116 persons was of incendiary origin.

He said he based this belief on the fact that a locker in the writing room "blew out" at the start of the fatal fire.

"I believe there was gasoline or kerosene in it," he said. Mr. Warms, who was acting master of the ship at the time of the disaster, testified his belief that the disaster resulted from the work of an incendiarist was based also on the fact that during the previous voyage of the Morro Castle a fire broke out in the hold and charred paper was found on cargo in that hold.

The chief officer described frantic scenes aboard the ship during the fire.

"I shouted orders to get the passengers in the lifeboats,'" he testified, "but the passengers were shouting and there was great confusion. Many of them wouldn't get into the lifeboats."

He testified the first word of the fire reached him at 2:45 a. m., E. S. T. An officer he sent to investigate turned a fire extinguisher on a locker and it "blew out." Mr. Warms said. A few minutes before 3, he testified, he sounded a general alarm.

"I did all I could," he said. He

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Jones Beats Ouimet In National Tourney

Play in the United States amateur golf championship had hardly started today when one of the leading favorites for the title, Francis DeS. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, fell by the wayside at the hands of Bobby Jones of Birmingham, Mich., an 18-year-old lad who has been playing some very fine golf in the Middle West during the last summer. Jones won the match 1 up, with a medal card of 72 against a card of 74 for Ouimet.

This was the only upset that had marked the first round up to 3 o'clock. Two of the foreign threats were eliminated by default, while another former holder of the title was also forced to default. The two foreign players not appearing were Rex Hartley of England and W. B. Torrance of Scotland. Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, champion in 1909 and 1915, was the former holder to default. He was forced to return to Chicago.

C. Ross Somerville of London, Canada, was the first former title holder to qualify. He defeated E. P. Kirouac of Walpole, former Massachusetts state amateur champion, and J. C. Cameron, another Canadian entrant from Montreal, also advances a round by defeating Richard W. Ashley, Kenosha, Wis., 5 and 4.

The second forer title holder to advance was H. Chandler Egan of Pebble Beach, Calif., the real veteran of the tournament. Egan won his first title in 1904 and became one of the few who have been able to win it twice in succession by winning again in 1905. He defeated J. Wolcott Brown of Brielle, N. J., 3 and 1.

For further details see Sport Page

Two-Way Welfare Plan Starts Speed and Liquor Take Big Toll Many Boats Blown to Shore

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

City Affairs

Going to the People

Boston's welfare decentralization plan will work both ways—help the recipient and help the department. The needy won't have to walk, or pay car fare to come into town to get their allotments. The city will have closer contact with its cases, better knowledge of each district, will save some of the operating cost.

The second of 12 decentralized welfare units was opened in the old City Hospital Administration Building in the South End today and the plan got under way. And even with Mayor Mansfield and Welfare Board Chairman James A. McMurray on hand, there wasn't any ceremony. They just went ahead doling out money to a line gathered before the window. This unit will pay off more than 800 recipients a week. A unit was set up in Hyde Park some time ago.

Under the new plan each unit will be self-governing. Each will add or drop cases according to its own findings.

Safety for Police

Boston traffic officers don't like to be knocked around by automobiles any better than plain citizens. So they're going to keep out of the streets. Not even while directing traffic will they stand in the street.

Beginning today all officers will give their signals from the curbing or sidewalk or some other safe place. The familiar boxes will still be there in some cases, but not in the middle of the pavement.

A number of traffic officers have been severely injured while on duty in these boxes in the middle of four lanes of traffic. Inspectors are now watching carefully to see if the change for the betterment of the traffic officers doesn't bring a change for the worse for the motorists.

Where Are You Going?

Traffic investigators were going to start asking East Boston tunnel users today "where are you from and where are you going?" But the Jewish New Year holiday reduced the line of cars so that the questions will have to wait until Friday at least.

The object of the cross examination is to determine how and where directional signs should be placed. A board will be placed at each end of the tunnel warning motorists what they will be expected to discuss with the inspectors when they're stopped.

Safety

Speed, Liquor—Mishaps

Automobile manufacturers furnish power and speed, the alcohol industry supplies liquor, automobile drivers with all at their command provide ever-lengthening road fatality lists.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, looked up today from a study of last week's roll—37, demanded something be done to regulate highway speed in Massachusetts. He is going to do what he can, he says. He'll ask the coming Legislature to pass some laws.

Incidentally, he criticized the

American Arms Company Acts for Soley of London

6,000,000 Pounds Involved in Pact

Enough to Change Status of Any of Smaller States of World

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — An American firm last February became sole salesman in Latin America for a 6,000,000-pound stock of British revolvers, machine guns and ammunition reputed to be capable of "altering the political balance of power of the smaller states" of the world.

This arrangement was uncovered today as the Senate munitions investigating committee questioned Mr. A. J. Miranda, Mr. F. H. Sweetser, and Maj. H. M. Brayton, officers of the American Armament Corporation of New York.

Mr. Miranda described the understanding with the Soley Armament Company, Ltd., of London, agents for the British War Office, as a "gentlemen's agreement."

"As we are really the sole selling channels for small arms, etc., which belong to the British War Office, and as we are to a very great extent controlled by the varying policy of the Government, it is rather difficult for us to enter into firm and fast agreements with other armament firms," Mr. John Ball, head of the Soley Company, wrote to Mr. Miranda.

Alter Balance of Power

He went on to boast that "the stocks we control are of such magnitude that the sale of a big block of them could alter the political balance of power of the smaller states, involving corresponding complications from the point of view of finance and industry."

"The Soley company could upset a small government if they put their mass of stuff at the disposal of any group in a small nation," Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, asked. Mr. Miranda replied, "yes," explaining that the Soley company probably controls more firearms than any other firm in the world.

Mr. Miranda testified that following his correspondence with Mr. Ball, the American Armament Company had been authorized to act as sole agents for the Soley company in all Latin-American nations except Nicaragua, at the same time agreeing to keep out of the market in China and the Far East.

Concerning Nicaragua, the Soley head explained, "if our rifles were sold to this State, and some United States of America official saw them there, we should be in serious trouble at once with our own Government, who insist that we must not violate the wishes of other world powers."

"Greasing" the Way

The custom of armament manufacturers "greasing" the way for sales with "special commissions" was acknowledged by Mr. Ball who also referred to the probable necessity of "Palm Oil." His letter stated that Soley's arms would "stand a lot of grease and still be cheaper than manufacturers' prices."

"Isn't it rather strange that a semiofficial company can talk so freely of 'palm oil' and 'grease'?" Senator Bone asked. Mr. Miranda replied that Mr. Ball was a "very practical" man and recognized conditions that existed in South America.

The Soley stock of arms, according to Mr. Ball, included nearly 1,000,000 rifles, more than 50,000 machine guns, 15,000 airplane machine guns, nearly 20,000 revolvers and 120,000,000 rounds of ammunition for rifles and machine guns.

"That would stage a pretty good show in any country, wouldn't it?" Senator Bone commented.

State Department Aids

Another inside look into armament manufacturers' practices was given when Mr. Ball informed Mr. Miranda that his company would be willing to accept coffee or rubber in payment for arms. Asked about this, Mr. Miranda explained that it would not be unlikely that other European nations handled business that way, a: ' added that to some extent it had been the practice of European nations to accept oil and timber concessions in smaller countries in payment for arms.

That the State Department aided American munitions companies to avoid the embargo on arms to Bolivia and Paraguay, invoked last June in an effort to stop the warfare in the Chaco, was charged by Mr. Miranda, but officials of the department immediately explained their actions.

Mr. Miranda testified that he was advised by State Department officials to "try to ship your stuff and if the Government's agencies block your way, hire the best lawyer available and get an injunction against the Government."

Mr. Joseph C. Green of the department's Division of Western European Affairs was immediately called to the stand, and explained that he suggested that the arms firm get counsel to explain the congressional arms embargo resolution, but denied he advised an injunction. He described the embargo resolution as having loopholes because of certain

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

Mosley Gave Driving Force To Nascent British Fascism By Starting Blackshirt Group

Movement Dates Back at Least 10 Years Through Rival Sects—Present Leader Brilliant on Rostrum, Has Zigzag Career

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The limelight that streams down on the slim figure of Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Fascists, has revealed suddenly and to the entire British people the fact that something has come into the national life that will have seriously to be reckoned with. Even allowing for recent setbacks, the movement commands attention.

There were Blackshirts in England before Sir Oswald—two or three rival sects of them, in fact; and the word "Fascist" appeared from time to time in accounts of police court proceedings following some scuffle in Hyde Park or elsewhere where political doctrine is preached from soap boxes. In this sense, the history of British Fascism can be dated back some eight to ten years.

Central Figure Needed

It is true that there were times when it appeared as if the movement were gaining some sort of form and cohesion, but it lacked a vital central figure, and it was not until two years ago that Sir Oswald suddenly appeared as the animating figure of what is now the British Union of Fascists.

The zig-zag track of Sir Oswald's political path is a source of wonderment to multitudes of his fellow-countrymen. This rich and handsome young man with the fine speaking voice was, sucessively, a Conservative M. P., an "Independent," a Labor M. P., a Labor Cabinet Minister and the founder of his own "New Party"—now in the limbo of forgotten things—before he began, in 1932, his present campaign of oratory and organization.

The Blackshirts' political views have been sonorously, if not very precisely, set forth by Sir Oswald on a number of occasions They desired, he said at Olympia, "a creed that elevated a nation before individuals or factions and that would abolish poverty in the midst of plenty."

Fascist Platform

The mass of the people, he declared, had shown their disgust with "the present order, with the old political parties and with present parliamentary government."

More concretely, he announced: "We will immediately mobilize every resource of the nation to give us an air force equal to the strongest in Europe." The army, he said, would be made "the most modern and effective striking force in the world."

Those measures of self-government for India which are embodied in the Governmental White Paper he dismissed as "organized humbug."

At the present, Fascism makes its chief appeal to young men—and some young women—in the late teens and early twenties. The bustle and excitement of a semimilitary organization, the wearing of a uniform and the hint of a spice of danger have been eagerly embraced by a section of the young at all times and in all countries. When a youth can play at soldiers with the genuine conviction that by so doing he is helping to save his country from Red domination, he is happy indeed.

Appeal to People

And it must be recognized that Fascism does, in however distorted a fashion, make an appeal to certain deep-rooted characteristics of the English people. Though modeled on Continental lines, the Blackshirt movement stands above all for "England for the English," and those who interpret that slogan along the lines of military, naval and air strength; the "strong hand" in India and Ireland, and even, to some extent, "Empire Free Trade," do experience a certain urge to the Fascist camp.

A bill to forbid the wearing of "political uniforms" was suggested in the House of Commons, but the Government did not take it up; and indeed it has been the experience of other nations that a "political uniform" is something that it is singularly difficult to define for legal purposes. A probable development is a governmental measure to give the police power to be present of their own accord at any private political meeting.

In any event, it seems likely that nothing will be done until the autumn Parliamentary session when representatives from all parties are expected to accept an invitation from the Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, and debate with him on the entire problem.

Socialist Mayor Put In Governorship Race

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, veteran Socialist campaigner in Connecticut, was unanimously nominated amid cheers and applause, as the candidate for Governor of this State on the Socialist ticket, at the closing session of the party's two-day state convention here yesterday.

Devere Allen of Wilton, noted editor and author, was chosen as the party's candidate for United States Senator from Connecticut.

The reduction of mortgage interest rates, a 30-hour week with no reduction of wages, complete abolition of child labor and a shift of the taxation burden to the "rich" were among the planks unanimously adopted.

Red Men of U. S. Convene

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10 (AP)—The eighty-sixth annual convention of the Great Council of the United States, Improved Order of Red Men, opened here last night with a reception honoring Mr. Arthur J. Ruland of Binghamton, N. Y., next head of the order. Mr. Ruland will be installed Great Incohonee Thursday night, succeeding Mr. Worthington P. Wachter, of Hagerstown.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Clifton Webb, Dorothy Stone, Ethel Waters and Helen Broderick in revue which has been played 403 times in New York. First day of three weeks' engagement here. 8:30.

Movies



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—S. S. Van Dine's "Dragon Murder Case," with Warren William as Philo Vance. Fenway at 1:15, 3:40, 6:23, 8:57. Paramount at 10:08, 12:45, 3:24, 6:07, 8:40. Also Jean Muir in "Desirable."

FINE ARTS—Edgar Allan Poe's "Tell-Tale Heart." An English production. 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Also German film, filled with pleasant Mozart melodies. "Foerstenchristl."

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 10:33 a. m., 1:29, 4:08, 6:51, 9:37.

BOSTON—First week of new season of vaudeville, with Ranny Weeks as master of ceremonies and Fred Lightner as headliner. Screen feature, "King Kelly of the U. S. A." An amusing travesty of high-pressure advertising and the radio. 10:15 a. m., 1:21, 4:27, 7:35, 10:44.

EXETER—"Jane Eyre," with Colin Clive and Virginia Bruce. 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. Also "Hollywood Party," with Laurel and Hardy and many other stars in brief appearances.



TREMONT — "Twentieth Century." A very amusing story of a theatrical producer's struggle to get a contract from a temperamental star. With John Barrymore. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Death Takes a Holiday."

KEITH'S—Ann Harding, Paul Lukas and Brian Aherne in Charles Morgan's "The Fountain." Contains some of the most subtle work of recent months. Short feature in new process Technicolor, "La Cucaracha" combines the beauties of several arts into new forms. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Marlene Dietrich in the midst of the splendors of the old Russian court, as pictured by Josef von Sternberg, in "The Scarlet Empress." Osnie Nelson and his orchestra on the stage—and in the Platinum Salon for a short time each evening. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:15, 10:10.

STATE—Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Chained," with Stuart Erwin and Otto Kruger. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—Stuart Erwin and his wife, June Collyer, in person. Screen feature, "Hide-Out," with Robert Montgomery. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Here Comes the Navy," with James Cagney. 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Also "Whom the Gods Destroy," with Walter Connolly.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"With Williamson Beneath the Seas"; Cubby Bear cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Jewelry." 11 a. m.

Hitler Reviews 130,000 National Socialist Troops

Der Führer Assures S. A. He's Not Planning to Disband It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NUREMBURG, Ger., Sept. 10—A wonderful massed expression of confidence in Herr Adolf Hitler—so well organized through the propaganda organization of the National Socialist Party leaders—was the keynote of the Sixth Annual National Socialist Congress which reached its climax yesterday in the march past of 130,000 Storm Troops and Guards ("S. A" Brown Shirts and "S. S." Black Shirts).

Chancellor Hitler's address to the Storm Troops and National Socialist Guards in Luitpold Arena yesterday particularly emphasized that his relations to these organizations were as close as 14 years ago. And among the brown and black mass which stretched away before him to the horizon there were evidences that his popularity had not dropped in the least as the result of the ruthless events of June 30. With those events Herr Hitler declared the S. A. had as little to do as any other institution of the party. All ideas of the coming dissolution of the S. A. Herr Hitler emphatically denied.

Spell It Out

The congress terminated Saturday as a great popular festival with a mass display in which 3000 participants spelled out "Germany Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," showing the way from pre-war Germany through the National Socialist revolution to today's national rebirth. There was also a great fireworks display.

Hitler Youth at the 1934 congress presented quite a different picture from those of a year ago. Then there was great spontaneity in their cheering and yelling; today these 60,000 youths and girls did not lack enthusiasm, but it was enthusiasm which was much more disciplined. In fact, their whole bearing was that of soldiers.

Hitler Youth from the Saar received special recognition from the Leader, who so arranged their white shirts to make the letters "SAAR," which stood out distinctly from the darker background of brown uniforms.

Talk to Women

The National Socialist rejection of the so-called "emancipation of women" movement and the party's emphasis upon the bearing and rearing of children, as women's essential function, formed the theme of Herr Hitler's address to 25,000 representatives of the National Socialist women's organizations here represented for the first time this year. The National Socialist program for women, he exclaimed, "consists of one point only, namely, the child of Germany of tomorrow.

Woman's sphere, Herr Hitler declared, is that of her husband, family, children and her home—her own particular realm wherein man is first fashioned and constructed.

Herr Hitler explained National Socialists' objection to the entry of women into Parliament by saying they regarded it as unworthy. To women who had said that women could improve parliament, Herr Hitler replied he did not believe one could improve that which was bad in itself and that woman if she entered parliament would not improve it but would become degraded herself.

Conscript Labor

That labor conscription not far off in Germany appears evident not only from Herr Hitler's remark Friday but also from those made over the week-end by Herr Hierl, the head of the Labor Service Corps: "Compulsory service will come sometime. We await the command of the Leader, who will determine the right time for its enforcement."

Herr Hierl added that labor conscription had to be general for all. No exception could be made in the case of any professional groups. The period should be one year in order to make it also economically profitable.

The Congress closed today with a review of Reich defense forces, this being noteworthy as the first occasion when these forces have been represented at a party conference.

British Fascists Tilt With Red Forces In 'Quiet' Show of Teeth

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 10—The much heralded Fascist and anti-Fascist week-end demonstrations here, although their outcome has been peaceful, have so strained the entire London resources for maintaining order as to have materially strengthened the already strong demand for more stringent regulation of such militant political rivalries.

Before the event, the Government took so serious a view of the possibilities of rioting that the Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, broke off his holiday. The entire metropolitan police were mobilized and troops were held in readiness.

In its outcome, the affair became a bean feast. Three thousand Blackshirt Fascists, men and women led by Sir Oswald Mosley, marched last night in massed ranks from their suburban headquarters toward Hyde Park. A correspondingly insignificant number of Redshirts, enthusiasts of the Left, with 20,000 nonuniformed sympathizers, marched simultaneously into the same park from the East End of London. They carried banners inscribed, "Workers Unite Against the Fascist Terror," and "Defend Trade Unions Against Fascism."

The Reds arrived first and were addressed by Mr. Harry Pollitt, Communist, and Mr. John McGovern, Labor M. P., who compared Sir Oswald with Hitler and declared that Fascism was endeavoring to suppress liberty.

Upon the arrival of the Fascists by another gate, the Reds deserted their own platforms and rushed in disorder toward their rivals.

Six thousand police on foot and horseback good humoredly parried this onslaught. Sir Oswald meanwhile addressed his followers within a police ring, surrounded without by the booing Reds, who rendered him inaudible but entirely failed to break up the meeting. About 100,000 sightseers intent upon witnessing the "scrap" pressed in from all sides around.

Tropical Plant Blooms In Marblehead Garden

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 10—In botanical circles it is called a "datura suavolsan brugmancha," but the Yankees of old Marblehead know it as the "Angel's Trumpet." Either way, Mr. Frank Willey of this town has one of the two semitropical nature plants known to thrive in New England, and at the present time it is in full bloom.

The blossom resembles somewhat the bell shape of the Easter lily, except that it is 13 inches in depth. The plant itself is six feet in height.

The only other plant of the kind known to grow in the New England atmosphere is one at Amherst College.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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James Roosevelt Smiles At Stormy Trip on Yacht

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, smiled lightly today at the experience of being buffeted about on the storm-tossed Atlantic for more than 24 hours aboard the 50-foot racing schooner Black Arrow.

With the schooner's crew of amateur sailors, Mr. Roosevelt put into Portland harbor last night while 11 coast guard vessels, acting under orders of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, searched the waters off New England for the vessel. The Black Arrow, owned by Mr. George H. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass., left Manchester, Mass., Saturday in a race with 29 other vessels.

Steamer for Upper Amazon

PARA, Brazil, Sept. 10 (By U. P.)—Adolfo Morey, Peruvian shipper, yesterday announced he had purchased the river steamer Castelio to run between Para and Iquitos, Peru, on the upper Amazon.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Monitor Views News..	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Braves-	Organ recital,
6:15	"Skipper Jim".....	politans; ensemble	Chicago game....	Francis J. Cronin
6:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Rafter Riders.....	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
6:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Studio violinist ...	Yankee Singers...	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Three X Sisters.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	skits; music.....	Scores;news review	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	News; dance music	Merry-Go-Round..	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Uncle Bob Sher-	Double quartet....
7:00	"Handsome Waiter"	Bye Family Ens...	wood; circus band	Baseball; news....
7:15	sketch; news; music	Gene and Glenn..	Golf report; talk..	Nick Lucas; orch..
7:30	NBC soloist; orchestra	Aft'r Dinner Revue,	Song Album; talk.	Market outlook....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	speaker; sketch...	Boake Carter, news	Jacobson Ensemble
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Mountain music...	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	orchestra; sketch....	'Orch.; soloist....	Edwin C. Hill.....	tra concert .....
8:30	King's Guard Quartet	Gladys Swarthout;	Windy City Revue:	ERA Civic Chorus
8:45	"Seth Parker" relay..	soloists; orch.....	soloists; orch.....	recital program..
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Evan Evans; orch..	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	Roy Helton, talk..	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"Her Master's Voice,"	Joe Cook; soloists;	Georgie Price; trio;	Soloist; orch.....
9:45	network sketch.....	vocal trio; orch..	pianist; orchestra	Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Concert Orches-	Gene Arnold; guest	Dick McGinley and	Wayne King and
10:15	tra, Frank Black, con.	soloist; orch.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Hazel Arth; guitar...	Musical program..	"Pinto Pete"	Leisure League of
10:45	Political discussion...	"Gothic Echoes"...	Rhymester; scores.	America concert..
11:00	Reports; music.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	"Chicago Affame,"
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC dance music..	Local dance music.	network sketch...
11:30	Shep Fields and his	Carl Hoff and his	Casa Loma Orch.....	
11:45	NBC dance orchestra	orchestra	Enoch Light Orch.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert program.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, National amateur golf report from Country Club, Brookline.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Spotlighting Municipal Affairs, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WAAB, Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Organ, from world's fair, Chicago.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WAAB, Talk, Leo T. Crowley, chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, "Boston's Modern Police Communications System," Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, interviewed by Francis P. (Tip) O'Neill.
7:15 WNAC, National amateur golf results, from Country Club, Brookline.
7:30 WBZ, A New Deal in Local Government: "County Home Rule," NBC speakers.
8:00 WBZ, "Plain Clothes Girl," serial network sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; male trio; piano duo; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Tim and Irene's Sky Road Show; Tim Ryan; comedy; songs; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloists; vocal trio; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "The Functions of the Federal Communications Commission," Irvin Stuart, commissioner, interviewed by Martin Codel, publisher.
9:15 WEEI, Russian Symphonic Choir, Basil Kabilchich, director.
9:30 WBZ, Talk, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Willard Robison's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Barnum and Jenny Lind," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Pan-American Concert: United States Navy Band; Cuban soloist.
10:00 WEEI, Frimi's "The Vagebond King," with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay, other soloists; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen rally, from Brockton.
10:00 WAAB, George Givot; Edith Murray; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Melodic Strings," concert orchestra from Toronto, Ont.
11:30 WNAC, "Nebraska Looks at the New Deal," Edward R. Burke.

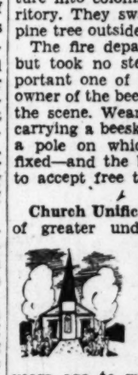
Boston Snapshots

Fire Department Watched—One emergency at which members of the fire department played the rôle of lookers-on, developed at 44 Lawrence Street, Waltham, the other day. Deserting their good home at Number 42, some 60,000 bees undertook a venture into colonization of a new territory. They swarmed high up in a pine tree outside a neighbor's home.



The fire department was called—but took no steps, beyond the important one of making way for the owner of the bees when he arrived on the scene. Wearing long gloves and carrying a beeskeep, he manipulated a pole on which a box had been fixed—and the bees were persuaded to accept free transportation home.

Church Unification—In these days of greater understanding between different religious denominations, we were interested to hear that in East Wolfeboro, N. H., two groups—Methodists and Presbyterians—decided 100 years ago to worship in the same edifice. The building still stands. It has two doors—the Methodists entered through one and the Presbyterians through the other!



Bath House Reopens—We have already supposed, while gazing at closed doors of municipal bathing establishments on hot spring and fall days, that the opening and closing dates of these institutions were as rigidly fixed as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. But yesterday we saw signs of relaxation—and reasonable recognition of the weather. The State Bath House at Revere Beach, officially closed on Labor Day, was reopened by Manager Leo Schroeder, as a crowd estimated at 100,000 appeared at the beach.

Skates and Scallops—Fishermen of New Harbor, Maine, we have just been told, have no use for dogfish or skates—in fact the former are no more welcome to fishermen on the famous "rock bound coast" than were the coyotes at large in New Hampshire woods last week, to sheep raisers. For when the dogfish arrive, as they have just done, profitable trawling is at an end.



South of Maine the skates are used at this time of year, we are told, to make a kind of scallop that resembles the original article as little as dogfish resemble dogs. The meat of the fish is removed and cut with a die into the shape of scallops, it is said. The naturally tasteless meat is then soaked in real scallop juice—giving it an authentic flavor.

The skate also disguises its eggs. They are the queer looking greenish oblong objects with tendrils at each corner, which are often called "mermaids' purses" when they are found lying on the beach.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Water colors and prints by William Blake; modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25c; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century, French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects, ocean creatures.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General print show.

Doll & Richards—Selected group of American paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries—The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers, also a group of hooked rugs.

Number Ten Gallery—Summer exhibition.

Holman's Print Shop—Vanity Fair caricatures.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of prize winning prints in the fourteenth annual competition organized by American Photography. Through Sept. 24.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Katherine R. Eames. Sept. 10-21. Open from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Hotel Somerset—Exhibition from 3-6 p. m. of etchings and originals by Morgan Dennis, Sept. 17-30.

Marine Corps League Elects

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 10 (AP)—Mr. John F. Manning of Methuen, Mass., was elected national commandant of the Marine Corps League at the closing session of its annual convention here yesterday. He appointed Mr. C. B. Hinkley, Lawrence, Mass., as adjutant and paymaster.

Vermont Marble In Slab of 250 Tons Hailed as Record

DANBY, Vt., Sept. 10 (AP)—Out of the heart of the Vermont hills here a block of marble weighing half a million pounds, believed to be the largest ever quarried, is being fashioned for the adornment of the new United States Supreme Court building in Washington.

The 250-ton block was taken from the side of a mountain by means of a 700-foot tunnel, and is 17 feet, 10 inches, by 13 feet, 8 inches, by 11 feet, 5 inches.

It is being cut into two pieces weighing 125 tons each. A symbolic statue will be carved from each of these and used for the adornment of the entrance to the Supreme Court building.

Authorities in the marble industry agree the block is the largest ever quarried. The average block weighs between 15 and 20 tons.

Club Women to Hold Meeting at Swampscott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Sept. 10—New England club women are preparing for three days of activity at the New Ocean House Sept. 25, 26 and 27, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New England Conference of State Federation of Women's Clubs will bring together again many who attended the 1933 convention at Manchester, Vt.

In addition to the review of the past year's work and addresses by leaders in various New England departments, delegates will hear Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Governors of every New England state, Mr. James Ernest King, literary editor of the Boston Evening Transcript, and Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday; gentle variable winds becoming westerly.

New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds. Mostly northwest or west and partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and Middle Atlantic States: Considerable cloudiness with occasional rain over north portion and generally fair weather over south portion at beginning of week. Period of showers Wednesday or Thursday and fair end of week. Temperature near normal at beginning; slightly warmer Tuesday or Wednesday and cooler Thursday or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	81	New Orleans	78	88
Bermuda	82	88	New York	72	84
Chicago	60	68	Norfolk	74	84
Denver	44	58	Philadelphia	72	86
Helena	44	66	St. Louis	62	76
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Paul	62	78
Kansas City	66	84	San Francisco	56	60
Los Angeles	64	74	Washington	74	84
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a.m. eastern daylight time, Sept. 10.
B—Maximum Sept. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:53 p.m., D.S.T. Height, 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 1:12 a.m., D.S.T. Height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

Pups Carried Out of Volcano

Seven malamute pups born in an extinct crater of Pavlof Volcano, Alaska, were carried in sacks slung across the backs of two other dogs of the Rev. Bernard H. Hubbard's exploration party and brought out safely to civilization.

MEN—See the New Stetson at $5
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New Deal Assets Are Totaled Richberg Makes Final Report Soil-Saving Work Is Extended

Fat Turkey Promised Roosevelt by Negro Whose Home Was Saved by President's Intercession —Trade Treaties Promoted

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept 10—Mr. Donald Richberg, ranking expert on and apologist for the New Deal, today made public the last three chapters of his report on Roosevelt Administration achievements which he has forwarded to the President with the conclusion that the price paid has been small "for such a gain."

With Democratic candidates in the forthcoming elections eagerly awaiting the Richberg documents as campaign material, Washington scanned them with interest to see exactly what hte New Deal considers is its strength and what its weakness.

Other events of the day included continuation of the sensational Senate munitions hearings, critical maneuvering on the part of opponents in the great textile strike, a PWA decision to push ahead with soil erosion control work, and the promise of a Thanksgiving turkey to Mr. Roosevelt in return for the help he personally extended to Sylvester Harris, Negro, at the time of Sylvester's greatest need.

* * *

The Richberg Conclusions: Previous chapters of the Richberg report contented themselves with presenting allegedly factual information ungarnished by comment. The last, covering four of the seven subjects discussed in the series is accompanied with Mr. Richberg's own estimates which give the New Deal generous, though critical and qualified praise and concludes with the following tribute to President Roosevelt:

"Surely you may take profound satisfaction in your leadership and in the achievements of your administration."

The full conclusion to the President, which is expected to stand out as the most concise expression of the New Deal case, is as follows:

"In presenting the concluding section of my report may I venture to point out that when the facts of our economic advance are squarely faced and the activities of the Federal Government are fairly appraised there is presented a record of many difficulties and some disappointments, but on the whole, of great achievement.

"The size of our unemployment problem was indicated, but not measured, by over 15,000,000 applications for jobs filed during the last 12 months with national and state employment services.

"Millions of these applicants have been absorbed in permanent and temporary work, but it is natural to feel disappointment that there have not been greater reductions in the numbers of the unemployed and those dependent on federal relief.

"On the other hand the achievements of one year are clearly evident, although only partially measured, by these facts:

"Over 4,000,000 workers have been reëmployed in private enterprises.

"Over 3,000,000 others have been given temporary public employment.

"Over 675,000 have been employed during part of the year on permanent public works.

"Farm prices of seven basic commodities have been raised within the year to 95 per cent of pre-war 'parity' and total farm income has increased far more than $1,000,000,000.

"Over $5,000,000,000 have been disbursed in loans and grants to relieve the financial distress of individual and institutions, of which over $2,000,000,000 have been already repaid.

"The banking system of the nation has been restored to health.

"More than 1,000,000 farm and city homes have been saved from foreclosure by aid already extended or under way.

"The nation has risen out of the depths of its worst depression and is moving steadily forward in the process of a definite economic recovery and is building new defenses against a recurrence of the economic ills from which it has been suffering. The money expended in these great constructive efforts is, of course, far less than the cost of one year of participation in the World War with its vast destruction of life and property. It has been a small price to pay for a great gain.

"Surely you may take profound satisfaction in your leadership and in the achievements of your administration."

* * *

The Richberg Report: The report itself covered the advance in public services, expansion of administrative services and promtion of foreign trade under the New Deal. For the most part it was a mere technical enumeration of the new agencies, their functions and their official accomplishments. For example, in discussing the Treasury's position he recorded a $6,129,000,000 increase in the public debt, offset partially by an increase of $2,102,000,000 in the general fund. He also cited the annual increase in the interest change of $126,000,000 and the decline in the computed interest rate from 3.427 per cent to 3.177 per cent. But he did not go as far as Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, did recently in seeking to balance financial gains against the increased debt.

The most controversy over his detailed report is likely to arise from his assertion that "an effective coöperation has been maintained between the National Recovery Administration, the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, in advancing the purposes of the Recovery Act. Coming at a time when he and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, are known to be at swords' points over this very issue, Republicans at least will question the actual existence of such allegedly idyllic relations. Mr. Richberg does concede, however, that "Methods of further improving such coöperation" are now in process of development."

* * *

Saving the Land: Deciding that results achieved in combating erosion with the first PWA allotment of $10,000,000 warrants carrying the work further, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, has authorized an additional allotment of $5,000,000.

Mr. H. H. Bennett, director of the Soil Erosion Service, says he plans to expand the soil conservation program to include a number of new projects in various sections of the country. Tentative plans for expenditure of the new grant call for establishment of new projects in Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kentucky and other states where the ravages of wind and rain are stripping fertile farm land of its vital top soil. The Soil Erosion Service has in hand requests from about 25 states for government erosion control demonstration projects on a coöperative basis in their localities.

Already under way are 25 projects covering a total of 18,602,000 acres. During the nine months in which the Service has been in operation, 300,000 acres of farm land have been treated to prevent erosion, complete land use plans have been perfected for an additional 611,868 acres and 70,284 acres of submarginal land have been retired from cultivation.

The Service is pleased with the way farmers are coöperating. About 90 per cent of the farm owners on most of the project areas have agreed voluntarily to coöperate by signing five-year agreements with the Government.

* * *

Grateful Sylvester: Word has reached here that Mr. Sylvester Harris, the Mississippi Negro who made the front pages when he called President Rooosevelt on the telephone in getting him to save his farm, is going to send his thanks in the form of a Thanksgiving turkey.

'I'm gonna send the President a turkey so fat he kin hardly stan' up," Sylvester has confided to his friends. "I done already contracted for the gobbler," he said. "Long about two months before Thanksgiving I'm gonna take that gobbler and start in feeding him corn and peanuts. The corn'll fatten him and the peanuts they'll give him a good flavor."

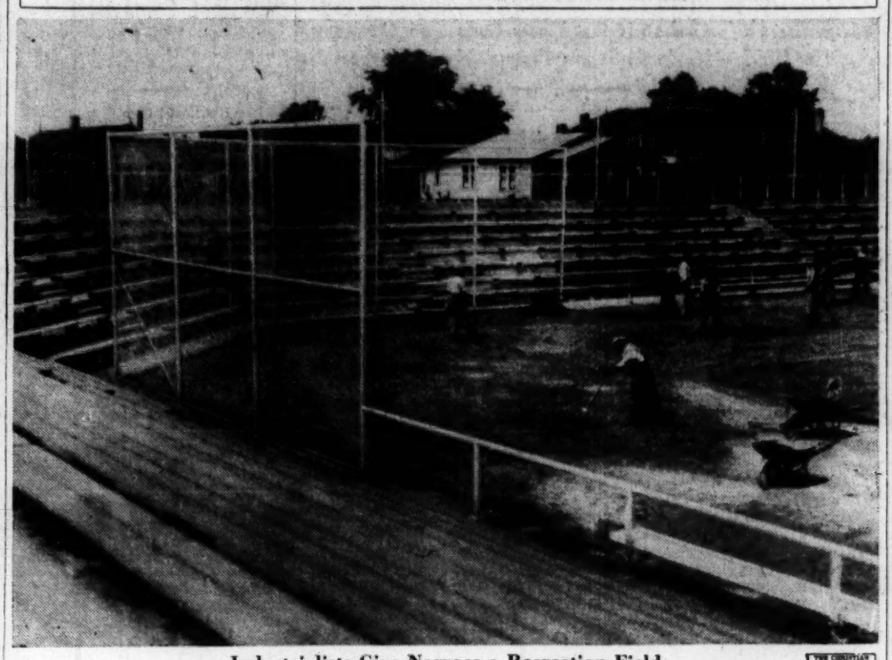
Mr. Sylvester is still famous among his neighbors as "the man who called the Government." He received $1800 from the Federal Land Bank to stop foreclosure on his 120-acre farm. He still has the letters that came from the White House

His one regret is that he is allowed at present only to plant 23 acres of his farm in cotton. "But," he adds cheerfully, "I'll hold down long's them mens in Washington say so They done save my farm and I sho' ain' going give 'em no trouble. One of these years they'll let me stretch out and I'm gonna raise enough cotton to git dat paper and tear it up."

* * *

Trade Treaties: The State Department announces negotiations with Sweden looking toward a reciprocal trade agreement, thus putting Sweden second on the list of European states with whom the United States is seeking to regularize its trade. Notice of similar negotiations with Belgium was announced last week.

'Bosses' Know Idle Hands Are Best Busy



Industrialists Give Negroes a Recreation Field

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Sept. 15 and 29, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., KYA, 1330kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS — Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday in each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:45-8 a. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; Tuesdays, 9:45-10 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

SPOKANE—Sundays, Sept. 16, 23 and 30, 6:30-6:45 p. m., KGA, 1470kc-204m.

TACOMA — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA — Tuesdays, 7:45-8.00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Peace Campaigner Visits New England

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Miss Lyn Smith, one of four organizers the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is sending out in its congressional campaign, left last night for Rutland, Vt., where she will begin a tour of the New England and north central states.

With Miss Mary Moss Wellborn of Starkville, Miss., Mrs. Sherman Barnes of Ithaca, and Miss Helen Fuller of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Miss Smith will endeavor to impress candidates for Congress with the amount of peace sentiment which exists throughout the United States.

The league is sending "congressional caravans" through the states to have open-air meetings and to organize district committees for personal interviews with the candidates.

Business Leaders In Birmingham, Ala., Help Workers Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The problem of leisure time and what to do with it under the New Deal has called forth the organization in Birmingham of the Industrial Recreation Association, believed to be the first organization of its kind in America.

It was organized by Birmingham business leaders in order to help employees improve their idle time, and is proceeding with a planned program which it is hoped will make Birmingham a pattern for industry throughout the nation.

The first tangible evidence of such an organization, a baseball park and athletic field for Negroes was recently dedicated on properties of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company near the plant of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company.

From this nucleus there is expected to rise through the Birmingham district a carefully selected list of projects comprising community centers, football fields, swimming pools and other facilities where industrial employees may profitably spend their surplus time in activities designed to promote their physical well-being, broaden their perspective and cement a spirit of fellowship and good will.

Protest of Ice Men Delays TVA Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—On petition by Alabama ice and coal companies, Judge Leon McCord of Montgomery Circuit Court has ordered the Alabama Public Service Commission to cancel its approval of the sale of certain properties of the Alabama Power Company to the Tennessee Valley Authority and grant a rehearing.

Judge McCord ruled that the commission had erred in failing to give proper notice before holding the hearing out of which resulted the order approving the sale by the power company of properties valued at $1,000,000, including the Joe Wheeler Dam site to the TVA. Under this decision the sale must be brought before the Public Service Commission a second time and 30 days' notice be given interested parties before the transfer is approved or denied. The ice and coal companies claim the TVA program would endanger their business.

"An eagerness is expressed on every side for quick decision, to the end that certain municipalities may make contracts with the Tennessee Valley Authority for electricity," said Judge McCord's ruling. "There is an invitation in this hour to cast rules and precedents aside, to ride down the plain mandates of the law and to forget that this is a country of laws and not of men. However much may be our personal desires and wishes in this regard, we must calmly follow the beaten path."

Educators Confer From 21 Countries

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 10 (By U P.)—President Alessandri of Chile opened the second Interamerica Educational Conference here Sept. 8, with the cabinet and diplomatic representatives in attendance.

The Minister of Education welcomed the delegates, including 250 educational representatives of 21 countries who gathered here for the convention. Bolivia and Paraguay were not represented, however, although the latter sent exhibits.

Following opening of the conference, President Alessandri recalled his own educational days as a professor of history and law. He also referred to the United States senatorial investigation of munitions with a quotation belittling sale of armaments for profits and urging world peace.

Bees Were 'White Men's Flies'

When bees were first brought to this country the Indians called them "white men's flies."

New York Moves To Limit Relief To Needy Persons

Beneficiaries Warned to Quit Rolls Unless in Dire Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Mr. William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare, is taking steps today to rid the relief rolls of persons who have other means of subsistence and to prosecute any individuals who are receiving public aid through fraud.

Revealing that scores of persons have already been convicted of relief irregularities, Mr. Hodson issued an announcement yesterday advising all persons who are not actually in dire need of aid and who now are on relief rolls to stop accepting relief at once.

"We cannot promise immunity to those persons accepting relief, though not actually in dire need, who will notify their home relief investigator that they can get along without relief or who will resign from any works division job they may be holding," Mr. Hodson said.

"That is a matter outside our jurisdiction. But we are saying to all such persons that it is to their own best interests to stop accepting relief right now if they have any other means of supporting themselves and their families."

Simultaneously Mr. Hodson invited persons who know of families who are getting relief although not at the end of their resources to turn such information over to Mr. Edward Corsi, head of the Home Relief Bureau.

"In accordance with requirements of the new State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which together provide 75 per cent of the relief funds available in New York City," Mr. Hodson continued, "no person is eligible unless he is without resources with which to secure the necessities of life. Moreover, relief will not be given to any person who refuses a decent job at a decent wage when it is offered to him."

The city has since Jan. 1 recovered about $50,000 from individuals convicted of relief irregularities, including a few members of the home relief staff, merchants dealing with relief families and beneficiaries, Mr. Hodson said. Prison sentences from six months to four years and large fines have been imposed on convicted offenders, he said.

The department of public welfare has turned over to the district attorney for prosecution and to the commissioner of accounts for investigating since Jan. 1 the names of more than 200 individuals and families known or strongly suspected of being parties to defrauding the city of relief funds, Mr. Hodson added.

Electrification Plan Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's rural electrification program will be in full swing in the next fortnight, said Dr. A. F. Weaver, who will be in charge. Seventy-five experts have been chosen to make a survey of as many counties, all of which have requested electrification.

Arc Lights Brighter Than Sun And Weird New War Gas Found

American Chemical Society Hears of 'Hottest Thing on Earth' and a Chemical Substance the Heat of the Hand Will Explode

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10 (AP)—Arc lights which will burn more brightly than the sun, or about twice as brilliant as anything yet made on earth, were forecast to the American Chemical Society today.

The prediction was based on the first accurate measurement of the temperature of the carbon arc and proof that it is the hottest thing on earth. Its temperature is 3564 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit.

The report was made by N. K. Chaney, V. C. Hamister, and S. W. Glass of the National Carbon Company, Cleveland.

They found first that in the "crater" of a burning carbon arc a volcanic mist forms, a fog made of pure carbon vapor. Previously scientists had thought this mist a liquid form of carbon.

The Clevelanders said their work shows that no liquid form of carbon can exist at atmospheric pressures, for the carbon passes directly from glowing solid into vapor. It doesn't melt.

This probably explains why diamonds are so impossible for man to make, for diamonds are believed to come from a liquid form of carbon.

"Under the right conditions, and with a little further chemical aid, this arc can be made to burn with an intrinsic brilliancy slightly greater than that of the sun," the report said.

The war powers of a new American gas that explodes at the heat of a hand, of a foreign chlorine explosive that detonates at the touch of a feather and all the rumored string of new poison gases and germs were discussed informally at the meeting today.

The new American gas was announced last night to the society by Dr. George H. Cady, of Clifton, N. J. He said it is an entirely new chemical substance. Its only name at present is "NO3F," which means it is a combination of nitrogen, oxygen and fluorine.

During such a study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last May, Dr. Cady was holding a small flask of the new mixture. The heat of his hand exploded it, and this was the first intimation of its existence and destructive powers. Commercially he said it is promising, and probably can be made cheaply. It appears also to have military possibilities if it can be controlled.

"A blanket of gas over the enemy's trenches," he said, "would be destructive to life and if the concentration were high enough explosion could easily be produced."

The "father" explosive goes by the name of nitrogen chloride. Recently it was reported that German chemists had succeeded in "stabilizing" it in the form of a liquid. It was said that if a few drops were poured on a pavement, and a body of troops marched down that street, they, the adjoining buildings and everything else within a radius of 100 yards would be blown up.

To the chemists here, however, this explosive is nothing new. They say that when it is dried in thin flakes it may be exploded by touching it with a feather.

But it lacks the energy required for a military explosive. It has been tried, they say, as a detonator for T.N.T. and it failed.

Another new war agent, a poison gas called nitroso-camphor, is said to be valuable because now that camphor can be made synthetically, along with the nitrogen, any nation may count on an unlimited supply.

Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, and an authority on gases, said that several reports of new and horrible foreign gases have been traced down without finding evidence to support the claims.

Ships Have Steel Silk Rooms

Four new ships soon to be commissioned by a Japanese shipping company will have specially constructed steel silk rooms, with spaces between beams packed with cork dust and having a capacity of 2500 bales of silk each.

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You can keep artificial teeth delightfully clean with such little effort and slight expense by using Nelson's Dental Plate Cleaner, a scientifically compounded preparation made especially for this purpose. It actually cleans, sweetens and brightens plates. But, it is absolutely harmless. Will not scratch or injure the finest plates. Also cleans and polishes all metallic bridge work. Do not deprive yourself of this efficient cleaner. It is so economical. A large six-ounce can, regular 50c value, mailed direct to you from our laboratories at a great saving—only 35c or three for $1.00, postpaid. C. O. D. 15c extra. You run no risk under our positive guarantee of satisfaction or money back. It is just what you have been looking for. Order now. NELSON LABORATORIES, Dept. 16, Alhambra, Calif.

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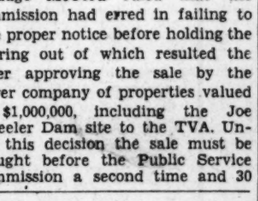
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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.
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Thirsty Deserts Get Water As India's New Mettur Dam Opens Up 300,000 Arid Acres

(Continued from Page 1)

tinually increasing contingents of highly trained Indians, have planned, financed and directed the building operations. The labor has been almost exclusively Indian. Turbaned cultivators—in loin-cloths where they are Hindus, and in piece goods trousers where they come of Muslim families—have flocked in millions, often traveling hundreds of miles with their plow-bullocks and kodalis (hand-hoes) to people the land that has thus been made fertile.

These folk have thriven and multiplied and now raise £200,000,000 worth of produce annually.

In the case of Mettur, a mighty barrage a mile in length and 176 feet high has been thrown across the bed of the Cauvery River, where this stream flows through a gorge 180 miles southwest of the city of Madras. The effect has been to create a lake of 100 miles in circumference, capable of holding over 90,000,000 cubic feet of water. This water is at sufficient elevation to enable it to be poured at will through sluices over the comparatively level country at the foot of the hills. Seventy miles of main canal and 600 miles of smaller channels have been constructed for this purpose.

The water is conducted through large pipes built into the barrage. The plans include a power house which is to supply electricity throughout southern Madras. The barrage itself is 171 feet thick at the base, tapering to 20 feet at the crest. It is designed to withstand periodic floods greater even than those which have to be dealt with at the Assouan dam on the Nile in upper Egypt, a country which India can now claim to have far outdistanced in the extent of its irrigation undertakings.

The new hydro-electric works at Mettur are not the first of the kind on the Cauvery River. Higher upstream the Cauvery falls, which are the Niagara of southern India, supply all the power used 93 miles distant in the Kolar gold field, India's chief source of the yellow metal.

Flying Pickets Act Under Secret Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

Green to send state troops to protect their workers. Mr. Thomas Moore of the George C. Moore Company, complained that the Governor had stood idly by and permitted mills throughout Rhode Island to be intimidated into idleness by outsiders.

Labor leaders are quick to appreciate the hostility manifest against this new technique, but its use is thoroughly rationalized as a logical and justifiable part of labor strategy.

Form of War

"A strike is a form of war," Mr. Joseph Silvia, Rhode Island strike leader, told this writer. "Its objectives of fair wages, humane working hours and decent living conditions are more meritorious than those of many wars in which millions have been killed. The workers in a strike are desperately intent upon closing all the mills, and those employees who stay on the job are siding with industry. Labor's weapons are fashioned by grim, bread-and-butter necessity, and there is no redress for its grievances except through its own power."

If the "flying squadrons" have had notable success generally, they have suffered conspicuous defeats. Outstanding were its rebuffs in Lawrence, Maine and Dighton. But labor has interpreted its failures to close the mills in these places as a challenge to intensify its efforts. Consequently, Mr. Silvia declared that the forays of the squadrons into these places will be continued but with one big difference.

Instead of announcing their arrival and inviting the presence of a police reception committee as they did in Lawrence, labor leaders plan to cloak their moves in the utmost secrecy.

Peace Flag Adopted By Mexican Pupils

By the United Press

Mexico, D. F., Sept. 10

TWO million Mexican school children swore allegiance to the "Flag of the Race" Sept. 7 and pledged never to fire on the banner, but to regard it as though it were the flag of their own country.

The emblem, combining the Inca sun and three crosses representing the three ships of Columbus, was recently proposed by Señora Abelardo Rodriguez, wife of Mexico's President, as a means to end future wars between Latin-American countries.

Adoption of the peace flag was by students of all public schools under the Ministry of Education. Señora Rodriguez urged that all Central and South American nations adopt the banner in the hope that this step would go farther toward prevention of wars, such as the Chaco conflict, than diplomacy.

Strike in New England Shows Both Losses and Gains in Mill Openings

Inroads were made into the New England textile strikers' ranks today with the openings of two plants in Massachusetts and two in Rhode Island. These reopenings seemed for a while to indicate a weakening of the ice in which the United Textile Workers Union had frozen the industry, but they were soon offset with the announcement of further closings.

In Woonsocket, R. I., practically all the plants closed, adding 6000 workers to the ranks of the strikers. In Ware, R. I., 1600 workers joined the strikers, the Associated Press reports.

The reopenings were in Warren and Pawtucket in Rhode Island, and in Salem and Fall River in Massachusetts. In no instance was the number returned to work very considerable.

Broadening of Area

The strike threatened to broaden its area, with the announcement of Mr. Horace A. Riviere, New England strike leader, that a stoppage of textile goods shipment would be attempted. The coöperation of truck drivers and longshoremen is to be sought in a series of conferences. Mr. Riviere expressed confidence that all movement of textile goods would be stopped within 48 hours.

This move is interpreted mainly as an attack against those cities which have defied picketers to close their plants. But labor leaders are determined to continue their efforts to close mills in Lawrence and Maine by use of the "flying squadrons," Mr. Joseph Silvia, U. T. W. leader, declared today.

Union strategists are mobilizing their forces, preparatory to an assault on Maine, so far almost impregnable to the strike. But an early morning effort of 150 picketers from Boston and Manchester was balked by police in Lewiston, Maine. This important textile center is still operating with practically a full complement of workers.

Dighton of all the New England textile centers turns the most belligerent face to the strikers; barricades block the street in the mill areas, deputized guards patrol a deadline, conflicting reports declare that the "defenders'" forces have been augmented by the presence of "lent policemen" from Waltham and Newton.

Opposition to Pickets

Opposition to the use of out-of-town pickets is crystallized mainly in Rhode Island, where mill managements are exerting pressure upon Gov. Theodore Francis Green to provide state protective forces for their plants.

Probably the announced intention of Mr. Sylvia to confer today with Governor Green, and Attorney-General John T. Hatigan represents a move to restrict or clarify the present issue of picketing by means of "flying squadrons."

In Fall River, Mr. James Unclair, president of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association, declared many workers were practically pleading with mill owners to reopen their plants. The issue of keeping satisfied the mass of workers as the strike drags on is a crucial one and is causing the leaders some concern.

Strike leaders in practically all the affected states are building up relief organizations for the aid of destitute strikers and for the purposes of bail and defense for arrested strikers.

Sloan Meets Board While Gorman Calls On All Mills to Close

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The general textile strike rapidly moved toward crucial developments before nightfall tonight as the opening of the second week of the biggest labor struggle in American history found leaders of both sides sparring for position as if expecting to resort to arbitration in the near future.

Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute and representative for the mill operators, was closeted with the President's special textile mediation board despite his refusal yesterday to consider arbitration terms proposed by the strikers. Counter proposals were generally expected.

Meanwhile Mr. Francis Gorman, chairman of the strikers' special committee, gave the operators until 6 o'clock tonight to close all their plants pending arbitration. He threatened to redouble strike efforts if this warning goes unheeded and again asserted that the strikers would arbitrate only while all mills remain closed.

Behind this surface maneuvering of the leaders here in Washington, the strike itself appeared for the moment to have changed its complexion materially in favor of the operators. Whereas numbers out on strike mounted steadily during the first week of the strike, reports from many of the strike areas indicated a reversal of this tendency today.

Mills which closed down early last week were operating again and widespread evidence was reported of an eagerness on the part of workers in many mills to get back to their jobs despite continued picketing and the "flying squadrons" which move from place to place seeking to bolster up strike sentiment.

It is widely agreed here that the strikers have made extreme demands which they cannot hope to force on the industry, unless they can make the strike very nearly 100 per cent effective—and keep it effective for a long period of time. Moral and financial backing of the A. F. of L. is believed to materially strengthen their chances.

For these reasons official circles here feel that the crucial moment of the strike is not far off. This is based on the belief that one side or the other is about to break under the strain of the strike. And which ever loses the strike itself will be forced to submit to arbitration terms dictated by the other, although the Government will at such time see that no flagrant injustice is done the weaker side.

Workers Returning

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—One of Cohoes' largest mills affected by the general textile strike, the Lowenthall plant, resumed operations on a two-thirds basis today as 15 workers went back to their machines, after being on strike since last Tuesday. With imported workers also on the job, officials of the mill said that they expected operations would be resumed 100 per cent by tomorrow.

Meanwhile, weavers and loom fixers of the Beaunit mills walked out, making the first time that women have joined the strikers' ranks. While the number was unavailable, it was understood less than 50 were in the movement.

Road to Mill Dynamited

CHERRYVILLE, N. C., Sept. 10 (AP)—A dynamite bomb today wrecked a section of road leading from the main highway to the Howell mill here, doing considerable damage. No one was injured. The mill was the only one of Gaston County's 104 which attempted to operate. Two other mills which operated here with reduced forces Saturday did not open today.

Mills at Danville Reopen

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Riverside and Dan River cotton mills reopened peacefully today and with no effort anywhere to prevent workers from entering the gates. An immediate check on the personnel compared with last week was not available but guards on duty said that the volume of workers seemed no different.

Eighteen carloads of police armed with bayoneted rifles circulated from dawn through the mill district as a constant patrol and 90 other armed men were on duty at Schoolfield including state traffic officers. Yesterday the local United Textile Workers voted to strike today.

First Plymouth Buyer Gets Millionth Car

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Mrs. Ethel Miller, purchaser of the first Plymouth automobile, drove it to the Chicago World's Fair this weekend and there received in exchange for it the one-millionth Plymouth car, just fresh from the factory.

Mrs. Miller drove all the way from Turlock, Calif., in the original Plymouth. It was not an ancient vehicle, however, for this make of automobile dates only from 1928. The manufacturers claim they are the first to produce 1,000,000 cars in six years. The previous record was nine years, they say, while it took the entire industry 12 years to turn out the first 1,000,000 cars in the United States.

Henry Swats Jingoism

Lampooners of All Lands but Their Own Too Cocksure, He Holds—If Anglo-Saxon Friendship Survives 'Miss-Speaking' English, All's Well

Jones Reluctantly Adopts London Time

A member of the Monitor's staff revisits England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there. His letters will appear at irregular intervals. This is the seventh.

London, England, Monday

Dear Prue:

Your first letter awaited me on arrival here at my hotel on the Strand. My own letters should have reached you by now and you will understand how we are settling down for a fortnight or so here in London. I say "we" for I have rejoined the cultivated Miss Henrietta Mullsifer of Cambridge, and her niece, Viola; while I think it is something more than a coincidence that young Mr. Cochran of Washington is staying at the hotel also.

Our other young friend, Young Scotia (who somehow got to be called Nova Scotia, and later simply "Nova") is somewhere in town, I believe, but I am writing you this immediately upon my arrival. Poor Mr. Jones is likewise here—the man who came for a jolly little holiday free of family worries, only to discover suddenly that freedom from responsibilities is among the hardest of burdens.

I had meant to make full notes of my railroad journey up to London from Winchester, which is my first ride in an English railway compartment for some years, but I found myself so engrossed with my fellow companions in the little compartment that I forgot the matter.

We arrived at Waterloo Station in no time. An ancient, rectangular London taxi with a brass radiator and a rubber horn brought me over Waterloo Bridge, which I am sorry to see halfway demolished, to my hotel.

Later.

We had our reunion dinner last night at a little restaurant in Soho, the veterans of Table 2 of the S. S. Aquitania, six of us, all told. We compared our first impressions of London, and since Young Scotia was present, England was well defended against the pert assaults of Miss Viola, Miss Mullsifer's niece.

All the banter was good-natured, yet as I heard the British Empire assailed for some superficial reason or other I could not but think how readily America itself might be misjudged by the same cocksure standards.

What country, indeed, is not open to pin-pricks of satirists who can lampoon the absurdities of every land but their own? This is particularly true as between Great Britain and America, where the reason for maintaining the friendship is perhaps as strong as anywhere. In moments of discouragement over my accent I have sometimes thought that if their friendship can endure the trial of "miss-speaking" the same language, then nothing can disrupt it!

Not indeed that at our dinner England fared so badly. I must say that Young Scotia is equipped, after a 10-day stay in New York, to cap any witticism at his expense with the most remarkable observations of American life and habits I have ever heard.

I proposed that we should put down the item that had pleased and displeased us most, since our arrival, five days ago. Most of the complaints, it developed, covered trifling matters, and particularly the lack of those mechanical devices upon which Americans are so dependent. Miss High-heels, for example, objected to slowness of service at restaurants, compared with the speed at home; though she found the Underground "lovely," and insisted that the Bobbies must be chosen for their beauty.

Her aunt, Miss Mullsifer (who sat beside me at our little dinner) wished that it were easier to get drinking water at the meals, but wondered if this were not perhaps due to the drought? There was a little titter at this, and I asked what she liked most in England.

"The absence of foreigners!" she said.

"But Aunty!" exclaimed Miss Viola. "They are all foreigners here. They are English, you know."

"Hoity-toity, my child!" responded her admirable aunt. "Of course English are not foreigners!"

Having settled this question, she added that the charm of London is fully equal to that of Harvard Square, Cambridge, where she lives.

Poor Mr. Jones could find nothing to praise in London—so far. He has reluctantly consented to adjust his watch to London time after struggling up to this point with a five-hour difference; but although he bows to solar necessity he harbors it against England, for all that. He is a sturdy Illinois conservative, to whom the thought that the rest of the world is not simply a succession of other Evanstons has not really before occurred.



The Wellington of Waterloo Badge

Absence of a shower bath in his hotel room seems to be his chief immediate grievance. If it were possible for the redoubtable old Samuel Johnson to appear in American guise, I would liken him to Jones. I seem to detect something of the Great Lexicographer's complacent attitude to the Scots on his journey to the Hebrides, in Mr. Jones' condescension today.

To my surprise young Cochran, the Washington correspondent, did not share this insular superiority, and I find this young man capable of better judgment than I supposed. He good-humoredly protested the absence of hatracks under theater seats, and the charge of 6d. for programs at the same place, but he said he had been looking into English social legislation and found it "miles" ahead of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal.

"America must inevitably come to it," he added confidently. I really must ask him to explain this matter to me at some later time. Momentarily he expressed complete enthusiasm for the sliding roofs in the tops of British motorcars.

"We are so proud of our gadgets!" he exclaimed. "And yet this simple and delightful device for converting a sedan into an open car at a touch, has never crosed the Atlantic!"

"You may be sure something is wrong with it, if our cars do not have it!" said Dr. Johnson-Jones.

To mystify them, I mentioned the great public school at Winchester as the thing I had liked and disliked most in my stay in England. What I meant, of course, was that I admire—as what American does not?—the English public schools (which we should call "private" schools) and above all the tradition of fair play and leadership which they teach. But on the other hand, I believe our own tradition of mingling rich and poor in the same state schools an even more idealistic conception, dispite all the difficulties in carrying it out.

This heavy remark of mine, I am glad to say, did not disrupt the evening, and there were cries for Young Scotia to give his version of the United States, and even off the score. He has a blonde moustache which he occasionally twists and is possessed of charm and good manners that rather puts Young Washington into the shade. He described with some wit the "barbarism" of the New York subway, and an extraordinary altercation he had with a Manhattan taxicab driver, carried on in alleged English, though neither could understand a word that the other said.

"But come, come! Don't you find anything to praise in the New World?" asked Miss Viola, smiling.

"Ah me!" said Young Scotia, clasping his heart, and with a great rolling of Scottish "r's"—"I can say only this, that your American women are per-r-fection per-r-sonified!"

Affectionately,
Henry.

Mexico Faces Call of Labor For New Code

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly noticeable in the establishment of numerous new manufacturing enterprises specializing in articles of general permanent consumption.

Mining, especially gold and silver, has practically recovered the producton level it occupied before the 1923 mining depression in Mexico. Production of lead, copper, zinc, antimony, and white arsenic has been doubled, and increase of 51 per cent is noticeable in the amount of metal delivered to foundries during the 1934 period. The most important feature in the petroleum industry during the period dealt with by the President's message was undoubtedly the organization of the national petroleum corporation known by the abbreviated term, "Petromex," which is attempting to develop national oil reserves and to regulate the national petroleum market.

One of the most astounding features of the National Economy Ministry's activity is undoubtedly its promotion of tourist travel to Mexico during the year by means of its New York and other tourist agencies. The presidential message pointed out that approximately 9,000,000 tourists entered Mexico during the past year and spent a total of 145,000,000 pesos. Domestic tourist travel also underwent considerable increase, bringing about a calculated distribution of 13,000,000 pesos.

In education, one of the most significant innovations was the extension of educational and cultural activity by means of the intensive employment of radio broadcasting. During the 1934 period the Ministry of Education acquired a new powerful broadcasting apparatus which enabled it considerably to extend its range of activity among numerous peasant centers.

Rural school construction has undergone marked increase, the President pointing out that by the end of this year a total of 8531 rural schools will be functioning in Mexico as compared to 7530 at the end of 1933.

Eleven indigenous school centers operate in the country, and regional peasants schools have already been established in several states, with a total registration of 2400 students who are children of small farmers and common land grant owners.

One of the most important measures in the education field adopted during the past year was the federalization of the section of the state labor codes which deals with the obligations of employers to help education. In order to unify technical orientation and general organization on the basis of employers' obligations in this respect, agreements were signed between the Federal Government and several states in the republic.

Following a similar course insisting that employers contribute to the financing of education in Mexico pensions for industrial and technical education for workers or their children have been obtained from more than 80 per cent of the textile factories in Mexico.

Despite the fact that this year's budget in education represented a decline of more than 400,000 pesos from that of 1933, progress was made in almost every field of education, particularly in the construction of new schools and other cultural centers.

Salaries Turned Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the fiscal year 1933-1934, Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus turned back into the State Treasury $1443.75, 15 per cent of his salary. Members of the State Supreme Court followed his example, each refunding $999.96, as did Attorney-General Dennis G. Brummitt.

World Journalists Select Melbourne For 1935 Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 10—Arrangements for the fourth press congress of the world, to be held at Melbourne, Australia, March 27 to 30 next year, are announced by Prof. Frank L. Martin, convention chairman and dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

Two hundred editors, publishers and writers, representing a cross section of the leading newspapers of the world, are expected to take part in the discussions of international journalistic problems. Among the nations expected to be represented are United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, Argentina, Mexico, India, Russia and Spain.

Included on the congress agenda, which will have for its central theme "Freedom of the Press," will be consideration of newspaper censorship, dictatorial control of the press by various governments, journalistic education, international interchange of journalists as a means of promoting international good will and understanding, and cable rates.

Melbourne and the state of Victoria issued a special invitation to the congress in view of the fact that during next March and April both city and state will, with an elaborate exposition, be celebrating their centennial.

An American delegation of about 75 members will sail aboard the Monterey from San Francisco on March 5, arriving at Sydney, March 20. Eleven days will be spent in Australia, with the delegation scheduled to return to Los Angeles by April 20. The Monterey will call en route to Honolulu, Samoa, the Fiji Islands and Auckland, N. Z.

Aside from regular sessions of the congress, to be addressed by leading journalists of a score of nations, an entertainment program will be given by the Australian Government, press, and coöperating organizations.

Mr. Robert Bell, publisher of the Times, Christchurch, N. Z., is president of the congress and Dr. Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri and founder of the Missouri School of Journalism, is honorary president.

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Proposals to Revise League Covenant Greeted by Protests, But Make Headway in Crises

Hasty Changes Resisted as Destroying Rock at Basis of Geneva's Work—Famous Document Found Improvable on Vital Issues

League of Nations After 15 Years
Second of a Series

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The suggestion put forward in many quarters—and taken up by Signor Mussolini—that it may be advisable to recast the League of Nations Covenant and reconstruct the League in the light of experience, has been received with a storm of protest.

It is difficult to understand why. European statesmen have fulminated as though the smallest modifications would mean the end of the Geneva institution. Sincere friends of the League outside official ranks have expressed the greatest alarm.

The framers of the Covenant were well aware of the possibility of imperfection. The final article provides for amendments by the Council and by a majority of the Assembly. It is true that amendments will not bind any dissenting member, and in that case it will cease to be a member.

Of course the utmost care should be taken in altering the Covenant. It is, as has been well said, the rock on which the League is built. It is an instrument which defines the functions of the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat, giving them specific authority. No member is committed to anything which is not in the Covenant.

Public Uninformed

It is surprising how little is known by the general public of the provisions of the Covenant. I shall therefore summarize them. First, the Covenant is the first chapter of each of the treaties signed after the war. I think the preamble is the best statement of the League's purpose. It is to promote international coöperation and to achieve peace and security.

How? By agreeing not to resort to war. By establishing open, just and honorable relations. By making international law the guide of conduct. By maintaining justice and a scrupulous respect for treaty obligations.

If only these resolutions were fully accepted in the spirit as well as the letter, there would be little need of most of the articles, some of which detract from the resolutions.

The first seven articles refer to the structure of the League. The original membership can be augmented by states elected by a two-thirds majority. A member may withdraw on giving two years' notice. The Assembly is composed of representatives of all the members. The Council is a sort of executive committee consisting of the great powers and a number of non-permanent members.

Then comes the debatable stipulation of unanimity on all matters which are not specifically excluded from this rule. Mere questions of procedure can of course be decided by a majority vote, but no question of importance can be settled if there is opposition. Everybody who has followed the proceedings knows that this requirement of unanimity has sometimes blocked promising solutions.

The Secretariat

Another article sets up a permanent Secretariat—an international civil service. Though the seat of the League is Geneva, it may be transferred to some other place. It should be noted that men and women are put on an equality in appointment to the League posts, and that diplomatic immunity is conferred on the property of the League and its representatives and officials.

The next group of articles deals with the duties of the League. The very first duty is to reduce national armaments. It is described as necessary for the maintenance of peace. Though the members have recognized this duty, they have not begun to fulfill it. There are many qualifications of this simple obligation. National safety, the enforcement by common action of international obligations, geographical situations and circumstances are to be taken into account.

These things furnish loopholes and give the opportunity of great debate. But it is plainly laid down that the Council shall formulate plans, and that these plans shall be subject to revision at least every 10 years.

That presupposes immediate reduction, and we should now be considering, for the first or second time, the revision of plans that unhappily have not even been passed once. It is worth noting, too, that private manufacture of arms, and traffic in them, were clearly condemned by the Covenant 15 years ago. Only recently has the subject been tackled with any vigor.

Coercion Contemplated

Among other points it should be observed that Article 8, in speaking of common action, contemplated coercive measures by the League. Nobody can pretend that such measures of coercion are not today the subject of controversy. In practice, the League has been unable to apply measures of coercion. Nor is it likely to be more successful in the future unless conditions change. Many people think it desirable to drop a pretense which has not been carried out, which is held to be undesirable, and which might split the League.

The same question arises in another form in Article 10. By it the members of the League undertake to preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of their fellow members. It is criticized as involving members in military operations. It has probably been the chief stumblingblock to the entrance of America. There have been a number of occasions on which, if the pledge had been taken seriously, it should have been applied. It has not been applied. It therefore requires serious reconsideration.

There is a series of articles, from 11 to 15, which constitutes a system of mediation, arbitration and legal settlement. The proposition is made that any threat of war concerns the whole League, which must take wise and effectual action. The members shall not resort to war until three months after an award by arbitrators, judicial decision, or report by the Council.

War Allowed in Part

It will be seen that war is not altogether ruled out, though the delaying process renders war less likely. Nobody should go to war against a state which carries out League recommendations. Disputes, in accordance with their character, must be submitted to the World Court, to special arbitrators, or to the League Council.

The "loophole for war"—which in fact legalizes certain wars—has been adversely commented upon, but it is not particularly serious. I think too much stress has been laid on it. But under Article 16 there are obligations which have again been regarded with skepticism, and which have not been fulfilled.

Any member which improperly resorts to war—and by war is surely meant military operations of a hostile character—is deemed to have committed an act of war against all members of the League. They shall thereupon sever trade and financial relations, and prohibit intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state.

The Council shall recommend the use of armed force, to which the members of the League shall contribute. The members shall support and assist each other. Non-members shall be invited to accept membership for a particular purpose under this head.

We know that these provisions have not been effective. They might well be reconsidered.

Treaty Registration

Treaties are to be registered with the League—and even the United States has seen the advantage of centralizing the registration of international treaties. Whether the League has been right in accepting the registration of various treaties of alliance which are inconsistent with the Covenant (Article 20) may be properly questioned. There are today, in my opinion, international engagements which are totally incompatible with the League idea, though Article 21 admits the validity of regional understandings.

I have already referred to Article 19, under which treaties may be revised. It is vehemently denounced as virtually a dead letter by the status quo nations.

The mandatory system, by which the League takes the responsibility for the good administration of various non-European territories, which are confided to the care of different powers, is defined. The League is given control or supervision over various labor matters, the treatment of native races, the drug traffic, communications and transit, and so forth.

To say that the Covenant shall not be amended is nonsense. It has been amended. The procedure is fairly difficult and long, but it is provided for in the Covenant itself and no changes can be ruled out *a priori*. It is neither logical nor legal to affirm that the Covenant is as the law of the Medes and Persians.

What would be strange, indeed, would be an assumption of infallibility in a document which was drawn up without adequate precedents, in conditions of turmoil and of contradictory sentiments, with mixed motives and false conceptions of the possibilities and of the desirabilities. Like all human charters, the Covenant must be subject to change.

Ban Stores Planes Built for Bolivia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10

FOUR large military biplanes, manufactured here for the Government of Bolivia at a total cost of $300,000, are undeliverable on account of the order of President Roosevelt prohibiting the sale in the United States of war supplies for use by Bolivia and Paraguay in their war over the Gran Chaco. Under the ban along with the planes, which have a wing spread of 92 feet, are extra equipment and replacement parts, valued at $110,000.

The planes are now in storage at an airport near East St. Louis, Ill., but since there is no likelihood that the proclamation forbidding munitions sales to the South American belligerents will be rescinded, it is expected that the machine guns and other fighting equipment will be removed and the planes prepared for commercial uses in the United States.

Mississippi Crops Rich

Mr. J. C. Holton, Mississippi's commissioner of agriculture, estimates that state's agricultural crops will be valued at $150,000,000 this season, 50 per cent more than last year.

Argentina Seeks To Change League System of Seats

Constitutional Reforms Looming as Assembly Meets at Geneva

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 10—The fifteenth annual assembly of the League of Nations opened today when 57 nations met to decide on the admission of the fifty-eighth.

The difficulties in the way of Russia's joining are virtually overcome in the direct negotiations between Russia and Poland and the probable abstention of Argentina and Portugal in the council. Germany and Japan are aloof this year and the United States, though willing to cooperate has not decided to join.

Europe is a theater of marches and counter-marches, which are calculated to result in an entirely new alignment of countries, chiefly to the detriment of Germany.

Might Move

Switzerland's opposition to Russia's entry into the League has revived the old menace of transferring the League seat to Vienna. The great new palace of the League, however, standing white on its hill, is sufficient refutation of the idea of neutralizing Austria.

The premature revelation of the prospective Franco-Italian pact becomes more dubious on examination. That France and Italy wish to work together and have equal grievances against Germany is evident. It should not be overlooked, however, that anything approaching a Franco-Italian alliance would utterly demolish the Locarno pact, on which France relies for British help.

Italy's "New" Deal

Again, Italy is sponsoring the Danubian Federation. M. André Tardieu's failure to realize French conversion to such a central European grouping and Italy's success presupposes the abandonment of its special relations with Austria-Hungary and the great amelioration of its relations with Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile the project of military intervention with united Italian and Danubian forces at the advent of a threat to Austria's so-called independence is described as still in parley and exploratory stage. Unquestionably there is a drastic change in the Italian attitude.

Leaving France Free

During the week-end it has been widely declared that Poland has shown itself recalcitrant to the Franco-Russian Boulevard-Across-Europe. It would be in a certain eventuality the battlefield of Germany and Russia. Therefore it is naturally inclined to range itself with Germany rather than with Russia. Thereupon, according to lobbyists, France will seem free to proceed more openly, frankly to its ultimate objective, which is the revival of the old Franco-Russian military alliance.

Thus the scaffolding of the almost impossible multiple-nation-oriental-pact may shortly be taken down, some of these lobbyists declare.

In his efforts to overcome the policy of Argentina, and Portuguese objections to vote a new permanent seat on the Council for Russia, M. Louis Barthou was informed that Poland considered that it is entitled to a permanent seat like Russia. Argentina, on the contrary, considers the whole hierarchy of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary seats as derogatory to the idea of international democracy.

Therefore, in one form or another, it is held that reform of the constitution of the Council must now be taken in hand.

Minorities

Poland is also perturbed by the discrimination shown in respect of minorities. It is bound by minorities treaties. Italy was not so bound: Russia is not to be bound. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, Warsaw says. Either suppress the minorities treaties or make them of universal application. It happens that Prince Henry of Pless, leader of the German minority organizations in Polish upper Silesia has petitioned the league in his fiscal dispute with Poland.

The appeal of Bolivia under Article 15 of the Covenant against Praguay is now before the Assembly. Its bearing on the embargo, which is at present meant to apply to both sides in the Gran Chaco war, is obvious, for if there is a victim and an aggressor they cannot be treated alike. Incidentally the embargo is not regarded as yet effective.

The Saar Problem

The forthcoming Saar Plebiscite is another matter on which opinion is divided. Many people think the sound best course would be to encourage the Saarlaender to vote for Germany. France's desire to remain in possession of the coal mines in the event of a German vote, until they are bought out by Germany—despite general cancellation of reparations at Lausanne—is regarded with apprehension in some quarters. So is the device of telling the Saarlaenders they can have another plebiscite if Chancellor Hitler goes.

Disclosures in the United States Senate of the methods of selling arms adopted by private manufacturers has produced an effect of a bombshell here. They should facilitate the tasks of those who realize how much the present movement in favor of larger armaments is a considerable consequence of interested propaganda.

U. S. Arms Firm Acts As British Sales Agent

(Continued from Page 1)

treaties existing between the United States and the two South American countries.

While centering largely on South American affairs, today's hearing also touched at various points on the activities of American arms firms in China and Japan.

Sale of Plane

Correspondence showed that in negotiating for the sale of a Lockheed plane to the L. E. Gale Company of Hankow, China, American salesmen recognized that they would have to pay "the squeeze," which was interpreted by Mr. Miranda as the same as "greasing the way" or "doing the needful." It was also brought out that Mr. Miranda sold one of the latest type Lockheed planes to Japan last spring and that he recommended that Japanese naval officials, visiting this country, inspect the Lockheed plant at Burbank, Calif. Mr. Miranda insisted that the planes were of a commercial rather than military type.

A letter from the Soley company in March, 1934, suggested that American companies buy up a quantity of its arms and supply them to China for use against Japan. Soley officials predicted that Japan "was going to take a still larger slice of China and comparatively shortly, while the getting is good."

Mr. Miranda told how arms salesmen were active in both Colombia and Peru during the Leticia armistice, since both Governments were preparing for a failure of peace negotiations. Mr. Miranda's brother reported that "A big time is expected by all?" At another point it was revealed that the American firm enjoyed "made to order connections," with high officials of the South American Governments."

What Price War and Peace?

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 10

These are significant facts on the occasion of today's opening meeting of the fifteenth annual session of the League of Nations at Geneva:

The World War: sacrificed 41,434,000 men, women and children, caused 23,000,000 wounded; cost the combatant nations £100,000,000,000.

The cost of world armaments in 1932 (the latest and most reliable figures before the wide fluctuation of currencies) £1,000,000,000—more than £2,000,000 a day. The cost of armaments in 1934 cannot be less since increases have been announced by most countries.

* * *

World unemployed as of September, 1934, totaled 22,000,000.

* * *

World trade of 1934 has shrunk by two-thirds in value since the beginning of the depression in 1929.

* * *

The bank savings deposits of 50 countries dropped £20,000,000 between 1919 and 1932.

* * *

The 1934 cost of the League of Nations, including the International Labor Office and the World Court totaled £1,225,571.

The cost of the Disarmament Conference was £60,000; the cost of a single small 7000-ton British cruiser, H.M.S. Leander, £1,627,819. The annual upkeep of a large battleship, H.M.S. Nelson, exclusive of pay, £430,000; cost of a large anti-submarine net-layer, £404,000; cost of two of the largest mobile guns, £182,000.

* * *

Since the League's inception in 1920, members have paid in £15,000,000; the cost of the U. S. aircraft carrier Saratoga, £10,000,000.

* * *

The estimated cost of raising the school-leaving age in Britain from 14 to 16 years, £14,300,000; the cost of the preliminary British bombardment of Arras, Messines and Passchendael, £52,000,000; the cost of new League buildings, £1,000,000.

Virginia Mountaineers 'Rich' With U. S. Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—More money is in circulation in the mountain region of Virginia embraced by the Shenandoah National Park than for any other time in the history of that section, it was brought out when Mr. John M. Purcell, Virginia state treasurer, announced that, of the $1,800,000 park fund held by him in the joint capacity of state treasurer and custodian of contributions, $1,480,000 had been distributed to those persons from whom land was taken in order to create the park.

Altogether, 1772 claims of property owners, duly certified by court orders, have been paid, and the money goes in the main, to rural sections in the mountains where, heretofore, the landowners have had little ready cash. Parts of eight counties are in the park area. Mr. Purcell has now remaining $320,000, which will, in due course, be distributed to other property owners whose right to portions of this sum may be certified.

New and Brighter Era for Alabama Farmer Forecast

Ultimate End to Tenant System Seen in Rehabilitation Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A new era for the Alabama farmer and the ultimate end of the tenant system was forecast by Mr. Donald Comer, industrialist of this city, following a recent visit to rehabilitation farms in the state as promoted by the Alabama Relief Administration. Mr. Comer is chairman of the advisory committee for the administration.

"I believe," he said, "that the rural rehabilitation program which seeks to help the destitute to again become self-supporting and self-respecting citizens on a practical basis, is fundamentally the soundest thing which the Government can do in an effort to help the individual.

"The 5942 farm families enrolled in the rehabilitation program are gaining a new conception of the meaning of government. I think their whole attitude is undergoing a change, that someone, somewhere, whom they do not know, is evidencing a concern in seeing that they have a chance to get out and work for what they receive."

Mr. Comer cited a case of one young farmer who, after being on relief for a year, was reluctant to ask for more aid to provide food and clothing for his wife and four small children. He professed a desire to repay the relief administration by working on roads or other projects as soon as possible.

"The only criticism I have heard of the program," Mr. Comer said, "is that it is too bad the program has not been able to expand sufficiently to reach more of those who need it.

"What we need is to receive the farmer's income. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker ought to be living off the farmer's fatness instead of his lean, and the success of the whole program is an obligation of society, all of us, because society, as a whole, must be supported by the citizenry of farm and home owners."

Horn on Snake Is Tiny Spine

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Francis Ouimet Eliminated By Another Bobby Jones

Ross Somerville, Former Holder of the United States Amateur Golf Title, Advances to the Second Round, Beating Kirouac, 2 and 1

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 10—Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, United States open champion in 1913 and amateur title holder in 1914 and 1931, was the first of the leading candidates for this year's United States golf championship honors to fall by the wayside at The Country Club links, Clyde Park, this aftehnoon, when he lost his first-round match to Bobby Jones. This is not the famous Bobby Jones of Atlanta, but a Birmingham (Mich.) youngster who has been playing some very fine golf in the West during the past summer. Jones won 1 up.

It was a close match from start to finish. Of the 18 holes played Ouimet won only one and Jones won only two. All the other holes were halved. Jones turned in a card of 72, one over par, while Ouimet had a 74, two over par. Ouimet started out by winning the first hole, only to see Jones square the match by winning the third 4 to 6. Ouimet really should have won the second hole; but he missed a four-foot putt.

It was at the thirteenth, that Jones won his next hole and the margin which gave him the match. Ouimet drove his second shot into a trap on the left of the green. He was on for 3, but took two putts for a 5. Jones's second shot was over the green into the rough. He chipped onto the green and sank his six-foot putt for a 4. Their cards:

Jones, out	5 5 4 3 4 4 3 4 4—36
Ouimet, out	4 5 6 3 4 4 3 4 4—37
Jones, in	3 5 3 4 5 4 3 4 5—36—72
Ouimet, in	3 5 3 5 5 4 3 4 5—37—74

To Charles A. Reckner of the Cedarbrook Country Club and Sayre MacLeod Jr. of the Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J., went the honor of being the first pair to get under way. Reckner won the match 1 up.

Before play started this morning it was announced that Robert A. Gardner of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago, had been forced to withdraw from the tournament on account of the illness of his mother at Chicago. This gave Leo J. Martin of the Waltham Country Club a victory by default. Gardner's withdrawal was very much regretted as he was the amateur champion in 1909 and 1915 and was also Yale's champion pole vaulter about 25 years ago. He was the second former title holder to default, Harrison R. Johnson of St. Paul, Minn., having previously defaulted.

The first match finished was won by Charles L. Dexter Jr., of the Brook Hollow Golf Club, Dallas, Texas, former Southern champion, when he defeated George R. Rayner Jr., Niagara Falls, 5 and 4. Dexter played brilliant golf, covering the first nine holes in 34, one under par. He had a birdie 2 at the seventh hole.

The first former title holder to qualify for the second round was C. Ross Somerville of London, Canada. He defeated E. P. Kirouac of the Walpole Country Club, 2 and 1. Kirouac's approach shots were not up to his usual standard, while Somerville was doing some very fine putting. The former champion was 3 up at the turn and practically won the match at the sixteenth hole, where he sank a 19-foot putt for a birdie 2.

H. Chandler Eagan of Pebble Beach Country Club, Del Monte, Calif., the real veteran of the tournament, was the second former champion to advance to the second round. The winner of the tournaments in 1904 and 1905, defeated J. Wolcott Brown of Brielle, N. J., 3 and 1.

Jess P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club was another former title holder to qualify this afternoon. The champion of 1921 eliminated one of the Canadian entrants when he defeated Gordon B. Taylor of Montreal, 5 and 4.

Chick Evans of Chicago, holder of the title in 1916 and 1920, and open champion in 1916, came through with a 3-and-2 victory over Crawford Rainwater of Atlanta. This match was somewhat different from the Jones-Ouimet match as only one of the holes was halved.

United States Amateur Golf Championship First Round

Leo J. Martin, Waltham, won from Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, by default.
Charles L. Dexter Jr., Dallas, defeated George R. Rayner Jr., Niagara Falls, 5 and 4.
Charles A. Reckner, Mount Airy, Penna., defeated Sayre MacLeod, Convent, N. J., 1 up.
C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., defeated E. P. Kirouac, Walpole, 2 and 1.
W. P. Marks, Oakmont, Penna., defeated James Watts, Lynchburg, Va., 3 and 1.
E. S. Stimpson, West Newton, won from Harrison R. Johnson, St. Paul, by default.
Jack W. Hoerner, Palo Alto, defeated Rex W. Hartley, Scotland, by default.
Dick Wilson, White Plains, won from W. B. Torrance, Scotland, by default.
Francis H. Doyle, West Boylston, defeated Sidney A. Carson Jr., Saltsburg, Penna., 1 up (19 holes).
Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, defeated Billy Sixty, Milwaukee, 1 up (20 holes).
J. C. Cameron, Montreal, defeated Richard W. Ashley, Kenosha, Wis., 5 and 4.
Phillip Little, Minneapolis, won from Francis Brown, Honolulu, by default.
Thomas Telfer, Oakland, Calif., defeated Philip W. Simons, Springfield, 3 and 2.
William R. Howel, Richmond, Va., defeated Harry M. Eichelberger, Los Angeles, 2 up.
Bobby Jones, Birmingham, Mich., defeated Francis deS. Ouimet, Boston, 1 up.
Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach, defeated Dom. Socolli, Hartford, 1 up.
H. Chandler Egan, Pebble Beach, Calif., defeated J. Wolcott Brown, Brielle, N. J., 3 and 1.
Jack A. Ahearn, Hamburg, N. Y., defeated Charles Whitehead, Jamesburg, N. J., 1 up.
E. R. Held, Stapleton, N. Y., defeated John Jaeger, Brecksville, Ohio, 3 and 1.
W. E. Deitweiler Jr., Rockville, Md., defeated John P. Burke, Middletown, R. I., 1 up (21 holes).
M. F. McCarthy, Chevy Chase Md., defeated Charles B. Round, Providence, 5 and 3.
Ernest Pieper Jr., San Jose, defeated Charles H. Mayo Jr., Long Beach, N. Y., 4 and 3.
Jesse P. Guilford, Auburndale, defeated Gordon B. Taylor, Montreal, 5 and 4.
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated Crawford Rainwater, Atlanta, 3 and 2.
Howard Tryon, Elmira, N. Y., defeated Harry Root Jr., Tampa, 5 and 4.
Thad Street Jr., Charleston, S. C., defeated Joseph W. Oliver, Pittsburgh, 4 and 2.
John G. Florio, Worthington, defeated Daniel R. Topping, Port Chester, N. Y., 1 up.

National Amateur Baseball Championship Results

Loraine 5, Indianapolis 2.
Birmingham 5, Fort Worth 2.
Dearborn 6, Newcomerstown 0.
Elmira 6, Dayton 3.
Cleveland 11, Pontiac 2.
Pittsburgh 2, Butler 1.
St. Stanislaus 2, Waterbury 1.

Newnham Wins Title

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept., 10 (AP)—For the third consecutive year Ernest Newnham, Portland Country Club professional, won the Maine open golf championship Saturday when he defeated Charles P. Webber 2d. of Bangor by five strokes in their first place tie playoff. Newnham shot a 73 to Webber's 78.

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Allison Wins From Stoefen In U. S. Singles

Parker Defeats Menzel in Four Sets Before Large Tennis Crowd

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Six of the highest ranking American players, and two foreign stars, are fighting out the quarterfinal matches today in the fifty-third annual United States men's singles lawn tennis championship at Forest Hills Stadium, as the result of the play yesterday, with one match already up to the final set.

For six and one half hours the battles yesterday held the largest crowd of the championships spellbound, and not until darkness literally made further play impossible did the referee, Walter Merrill Hall, determine to postpone the struggle between Wilmer L. Allison Jr., second ranking player and seeded second in the draw, and Lester R. Stoefen, seeded fifth, but ranking third. At that time, Allison had won the first and third sets, 8—6 and 11—9, while Stoefen possessed the second and fourth, 6—4 and 8—6. They resumed play at noon today, with Allison winning the fifth set, 6—3, and match.

Kirby Defeats Budge

The two fourth-round matches started the play yesterday, with Vernon G. Kirby the first victor, as the South African defeated J. Donald Budge, the lone unseeded American surviving, in four sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Then Frank A. Parker managed to terminate the career in this tournament of Roderich Menzel, the big Czechoslovakian, after another closely-fought struggle, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

When Allison and Stoefen resumed this morning, Allison had service, and won his game after deuce had been called. Each then won his service in turn, but the Texan then scored the first break on his net play, to lead at 3—1, then won his service game on outs by the Californian. Allison was now sharpshooting with extreme accuracy, while Stoefen was overdriving the lines as his opponent pressed him. A long deuce game followed on Stoefen's service, but he finally pulled it out, 7—5. More outs by Stoefen placed Allison at 5—2 in games, but a pair of aces gave Stoefen his service game, after 30-all had been called. Then Allison's drives combined with Stoefen's outs to give the set and match to the Texan.

Budge Leads at 5—0

Budge started off at top speed in his match against the South African, and ran up a lead of 5—0 in the first set, only to lose the next four games. Budge finally took the set after deuce had been called twice in the tenth game on his service. He also led at 4—3 in the second, but the greater steadiness of the South African, and the lack of a certain scoring shot by Budge finally turned the scale, and though the South African had to rest briefly during the final set, he finally overcame a difficulty of controlling his racket, and ran out the match. The score was close, Kirby earning 28 of his 133 points, and Budge 26 of his 129, after more than two hours of play.

Parker was below his recent form at the start of his match with Menzel, especially on service, and the invader won the first set at 6—3, after a break in his service enabled Parker to lead at 3—1. The second set was even throughout, with first one and then the other leading, until Parker finally managed to break through in the final game, after deuce had been called seven times, to take the set at 7—5. Then the young American settled into his stride, and ran out the match against the best play of the big European star, 6—3, 6—2. Here also the earned points were close, 43 to 42 in favor of Parker, chiefly on his service aces, of which he scored nine, but his errors were far less, 76 to 95 for the Czechoslovakian player.

Stoefen 2 Up on Allison

Stoefen has two victories over Allison to his credit this season, and stated he expected to win in straight sets. He came close to taking the first, as he was leading at 5-all and 30—40, on Allison's service and swept a cross court shot over the net for the game point. only to land it inches over the side line. He won his next service game as he had done all previously, but never got close to victory again. The set finally went to Allison, 8—6. Then Stoefen took the second set, 6—4. The third set was a seesaw, with Allison leading at 5—2, only to have the lengthy Californian go ahead into a tie at 5-all. Then service won until the twentieth game, when a series of placements gave the Texan the break for the set. Allison led once more in the fourth set at 5—2, to be again overtaken, at 5-all. But though he managed to gain the lead at 6—5, the increasing darkness favored the service of Stoefen, and the latter ran three more games to take the set and tie the score once more, 8—6. The summary:

United States Men's Lawn Tennis Singles Championship—Fourth Round

Vernon G. Kirby, South Africa, defeated J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.
Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 8—6, 4—6, 11—9, 6—8, 6—3.

National Veterans' Singles Championship—Semifinal Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C., defeated Henry H. Bassford, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., 9—7, 3—6, 6—3.
Raymond B. Bidwell, Boston, defeated S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington, N. Y., 6—2, 6—4.

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Yankees Still in the Race; Giants Will Be Favorites

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	49	.634
St. Louis	79	53	.599
Chicago	77	56	.579
Boston	69	64	.519
Pittsburgh	65	65	.500
Brooklyn	57	75	.432
Philadelphia	58	81	.372
Cincinnati	47	84	.359

Results Sept. 8

All games postponed.

Results Sept. 9

Chicago 4, Boston 1.
Boston 11, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	87	47	.650
New York	84	52	.618
Cleveland	73	61	.542
Boston	68	67	.504
St. Louis	61	73	.455
Washington	60	73	.451
Philadelphia	55	76	.419
Chicago	47	86	.353

Results Sept. 8

Cleveland 5, Boston 1.
Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 3.
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1.
New York 7, Chicago 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 1.

Results Sept. 9

Detroit 5, Boston 4.
New York 6, St. Louis 1.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 11, Washington 3.
Washington 2, Chicago 1.

Unless someone turns the National League upside down between now and Oct. 1, the New York Giants will be in the coming world series. And regardless of whether the Tigers or Yankees are their opponents, the Terrymen will be slight favorites to retain the championship they now hold.

There are several reasons for this. The Giants have a great pitching staff, and pitching counts in a short series that, at the most, can run only seven games. Carl Hubbell, who is at his best in "money" series, can be figured to win one game and probably two. Fitzsimmons, Schumacher and Parmelee are good pitchers and should give Hubbell the help he needs.

Also, the Giants will be entering their second World Series with practically the same club they had in 1933. Bill Terry, Mel Ott and Joe Moore are hitting harder than they were this time last year. Moore, incidentally, may be the star of the series. Right now he is one of the most valuable players in the National League.

The St. Louis Cardinals tightened their grip on second place during the past week. At the conclusion of yesterday's games they were 2½ games ahead of the Chicago Cubs.

Philip K. Wrigley recently decided to snuff out all rumors about the Cubs' manager, Charlie Grimm, being released, and hired him for 1935. Grimm, however, didn't receive a manager's contract. His agreement with Wrigley is verbal. Grimm, of course, has a player's contract.

At the same time of the Grimm announcement, Wrigley made it known that Gabby Hartnett, first string catcher, will be Grimm's first lieutenant, under the title of assistant manager. All of which would seem to indicate that Mr. Grimm is not as solid with the Chicago organization as he might be.

Joe McCarthy's New York Yankees reserved whatever chances they have of overtaking the leading Detroit Tigers, when, during the past six days, they won four games and lost only one, while the Bengals were breaking even in their six engagements. Today the Yankees are four full games behind the American League leaders, presumably a safe margin at this stage of the race; but the fact remains that one week ago today, the New Yorkers were 5½ contests away, which means, of course, that they picked up a game and a half in six days.

The Tigers are playing at home. The Yankees are on the road. This should be reason enough to assume that a four-game lead is a plentiful lead. The Yanks, however, have been hitting the ball hard of late and their pitching is better right now than it has been for some time. A club with those two departments working smoothly is always dangerous. If the Tigers should have that much-predicted slump, which to date has not appeared, the Yanks are ready to step in. Incidentally, Lou Gehrig hit his forty-fifth home run yesterday in the second game of the doubleheader at St. Louis. He is now four ahead of his nearest rival, who is Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics.

The Tigers were sailing pennantward without interruption until the Philadelphia Athletics paid a visit to Navin Field. "Schoolboy" Rowe managed to win the series opener, but the next time the two teams played, the As took both ends of a doubleheader. On Saturday Connie Mack's boys made it three straight in the first half of a doubleheader. The Bengals won the second game, however.

Rowe registered his twenty-second victory yesterday, beating the Red Sox, 5 to 4, in 10 innings. The young man is the first Detroit pitcher in more than 10 years to score 20 or more victories. The last to accomplish this feat was George Dauss in 1923 when Ty Cobb was managing the club.

In Rowe's last two starts he has been hit hard, but was effective enough in the pinches to win his games. He may not be bearing down as hard as he was during that 16-game winning streak, which is probably just as well. If the Tigers get into the world series, the chances are that Rowe and Hubbell will pitch the first game, and the Detroit youngster will need all his pitching "tricks" in first-class working order if he expects to beat the New York ace.

Sunderland Keeps Hold on the Lead

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Sunderland retained a slim lead over the rest of the English first-division soccer clubs Saturday, having no trouble at home in defeating the crippled Chelsea outfit by 4 to 0.

The arsenal eleven, champions of the league, were held to a 1-to-1 tie at Leeds United and as a result are three points back of Sunderland with a game in hand.

Rangers and Celtic battled to a one-all tie on the latter's grounds in the feature match of the Scottish football card. Clyde, surprising battlers in the early part of the season, kept their record of no defeats intact by getting a tie at Partick Thistle's Park in a grim battle in which no goals were scored.

Clyde kept a point back of Rangers, but St. Johnstone pulled up to tie Clyde for second place by beating Dunfermline 2 to 1. A feature of the first division was the number of deadlocks, Motherwell slipping when Hamilton held them to a scoreless draw at Fir Park.

International League
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	93	60	.608
Rochester	88	63	.583
Toronto	85	67	.559
Albany	81	72	.529
Buffalo	76	77	.497
Montreal	73	77	.487
Syracuse	60	94	.390
Baltimore	53	99	.349

Result Sept. 8

Toronto 5, Montreal 1.

Results Sept. 9

Rochester 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 8, Rochester 0.
Baltimore 6, Newark 4.
Baltimore 4, Newark 1.
Syracuse 3, Albany 0.
Albany 1, Syracuse 0.

Laffoon Wins Another

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Shaving four strokes off par with a sparkling 67, Ky Laffoon, Denver's sensational golfing star, yesterday won the sixth annual Glens Falls open, beating slender Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., by four strokes in an 18-hole playoff. Displaying the same fine brand of golf which characterized all his rounds in the 72-hole tournament concluded Saturday the golfing typhoon from the west whizzed over the outward stretch in 32, four under par, and came home in regulation figures of 35. Runyan, with three bad holes to offset otherwise steady golf, equaled standard figures on both nines. Laffoon's victory was his second major triumph within a week, he having clinched the Hershey (Penna.) open last Saturday.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	50	24	.676
Chattanooga	42	29	.592
Nashville	39	34	.534
Memphis	37	36	.507
Knoxville	33	37	.471
Atlanta	33	41	.446
Birmingham	26	42	.382
Little Rock	26	43	.377

Results Sept. 8

Atlanta 5, New Orleans 3.
New Orleans 6, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 14, Nashville 1.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 5.
Knoxville 8, Chattanooga 6.

Results Sept. 9

Knoxville 5, Chattanooga 0.
Knoxville 9, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 12, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 13, Little Rock 0.
Nashville 7, Birmingham 2.
Atlanta 9, New Orleans 5.

Hyatt Betters World Record

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Young Paul Hyatt Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., drove his craft over the race course on the Connecticut River yesterday to attain the highest speed ever made by an outboard motorboat in a sanctioned regatta and win the Class F eastern divisional amateur title. Making a great comeback after placing third in the first heat, Hyatt buzzed around the mile and a quarter course in the second heat at an average speed of 53.444 miles an hour for five miles to throw overboard the old world record of 52.941 made last July by Lewis G. Carlisle of East Islip, N. Y.

Cantlon Wins 100-Mile Race

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Shorty Cantlon of Detroit won the 100-mile national dirt-track automobile championship before 30,000 spectators at the New York State fair grounds yesterday afternoon. Cantlon's time for the 100 miles was 1h. 15m. 8.31s.

Taxes by Installments Swell Receipts in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Many thousands of dollars have come into the treasury of Multnomah County that otherwise would not be there, it is believed, had not the county adopted the installment method of paying 1931 and 1932 delinquent taxes.

The county allows taxpayers to pay their 1931 and 1932 delinquent taxes in tenths or any multiple thereof. This is done as it is a very simple method for any clerk to figure out the installments.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	82	62	.569
Milwaukee	78	67	.538
Columbus	79	68	.537
Indianapolis	76	70	.521
Louisville	74	73	.503
Toledo	68	79	.463
St. Paul	65	81	.445
Kansas City	62	84	.425

Results Sept. 8

Toledo 5, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 8, Toledo 3.
Columbus 5, Louisville 4.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 17, Minneapolis 5.

Results Sept. 9

Milwaukee 9, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 5.
Indianapolis 3, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 1.
Toledo 5, Louisville 4.
Louisville 6, Toledo 0.
Kansas City 13, Minneapolis 6.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	52	28	.650
Seattle	43	33	.566
Hollywood	42	34	.553
Missions	43	37	.538
San Francisco	42	38	.525
Oakland	39	41	.488
Portland	29	51	.363
Sacramento	26	54	.325

Results Sept. 8

Missions 8, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 10, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 2, Oakland 0.

Results Sept. 9

Los Angeles 12, Sacramento 5.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 1.
Missions 5, Portland 2.
Missions 8, Portland 0.
Oakland 8, San Francisco 2.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.

Pittsburgh Eleven Wins

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10 (AP)—A dazzling air game and a pair of field goals—one by the 37-year-old Mose Kelsch—gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 13—0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds in the opening game of the National Professional Football League, yesterday. The Pirates specializing in spectacular double passes and one triple heave, thrilled the 14,164 shirt-sleeved fans. Jimmy Clark, ex-Pitt fullback, scored the only touchdown in the second period. Warren Heller, former Pitt ace, standing on his 27-yard line, passed to Wilbur Sortet, old West Virginia end, and the latter flipped a lateral to Clark, who raced over standing up. Kelsch came in and kicked the extra point.

Chapin Wins Archery Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT NECK, L. I., Sept. 10—Lester Chapin of Rockville Center won the Long Island archery championship title at the Great Neck High School Field, yesterday, with a score of 1270. W. L. Abbey of Brooklyn, holder of the title in 1933, was runnerup with 1203. Mrs. Ray Arden of Baldwin won the women's title with 1249.

Penn States Loses Again

GREENOCK, Scot., Sept. 10 (AP)—Penn State College's touring football team completed its program of matches Saturday by losing to the Greenock High School, 5 to 2, for its seventh straight defeat without a victory.

Helen Pedersen Wins U. S. Tennis Crown for Girls

May Doeg and Priscilla Merwin Take Doubles Title Back to California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10—Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., ranked second by the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, won the United States girls' lawn tennis crown in the seventeenth annual tournament concluded at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, on Sunday. Rain Saturday caused the postponement of both the singles and doubles finals.

Miss Pedersen, ninth ranking nationally, met and defeated May Hope-Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., fifth-ranking junior in the United States, after losing the first set at 1—6. The second set went to extra games, but the Connecticut girl pulled it out at 7—5, and then settled down to close the match with a 6—1 score.

California's banner hauled down temporarily, was hoisted to the top of the mast again when May Doeg and her partner, Priscilla Merwin of Pasadena beat a New York-Michigan team in Millicent Hirsh and Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, 6—3, 6—3, for the national doubles title. Miss Hirsh and Miss Grawn hold the national indoor doubles title, having won it last winter at the Longwood Covered Courts. Miss Hirsh also holds the national indoor singles, while Miss Grawn won that title in 1933.

In the women's Middle States championship tourney, Ann Page of Merion Cricket downed Catherine Kendig of Philadelphia Cricket, 5—7, 9—7, 6—4, in a semifinal-round match. Miss Page is scheduled to play Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, for the title today. The summaries:

United States Girls' Lawn Tennis Championships Singles—Final Round

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated May Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 1—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Doubles—Final Round

May Doeg and Priscilla Merwin, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Millicent Hirsh, New York, and Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., 6—3, 6—3.

Women's Middle States Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Ann Page, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 5—7, 9—7, 6—4.

Soft-Ball Teams Ready For Semifinal Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Soft-ball teams from Kansas City, Mo., and Phoenix, Ariz., were opposed in one of the semifinals today of the United States championships at Lincoln Park. Kenosha, Wis., and Toledo, Ohio, crossed bats in the other contest. These semifinalists held opponents in three previous rounds to scores of not more than two runs a game.

Kansas City defeated Westport, Conn., 4 to 2, in a quarterfinal and the East Liberty Shamrocks of Pittsburgh, Penna., 1 to 0, in the first round. In the second round the Missouri nine, known as the Cudahy Puritans, defeated the Hindoo Koosh Grotto of Hamilton, Ont., 1 to 0 in 10 innings.

Phoenix scored a 1-to-0 victory over Briggs of Detroit in the quarterfinals. The summary:

Men's Championship—First Round

Cudahy Puritans, Kansas City, Kan., 1; East Liberty Shamrocks, Pittsburgh, 0.
Red Tops, Newport, Ky., 5; J. L. Gill Boosters, Chicago, 1.
Orlando, Fla., 2; J. L. Friedmans, Chicago, 1.
Le Mar Laundry, Memphis, Tenn., 3; Staleys, Decatur, Ill., 2.
Westport, Conn., 8; Chillicothe, Mo., Firemen, 2.
Ke-Nash-a Club, Kenosha, Wis., 3; Cincinnati Greyhounds 1 (10 innings).
Briggs Body Company, Detroit, 2; Fatty Anns, Boone, Iowa, 0.
Hammond, Ind., 16; Seeberg Clothiers, Buffalo, N. Y., 2.
Phoenix, Ariz., Jewels, 3; J. J. Sumerackis, Detroit, 1.
Bankers' Life, Lincoln, Neb., 2; St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, 1.
Crimson Coach Tobaccos, Toledo, Ohio, 13; National Mines, Ispheming, Mich., 1.
Gulf Refining, Flint, Mich., 4; Liberty Drugs, San Antonio, Texas, 3.
United Workers Lodge, Grand Forks, N. D., 2; Western Electric, Atlanta, Ga., 0.
National Bank of Commerce, Tulsa, Okla., 2; Jersey Bread Co., Paterson, N. J., 0.
Parkersburg, W. Va., Cannonballs won from Washington, D. C., by forfeit.
Hindoo Koosh Grotto, Hamilton, Ont., won from St. Louis, Mo., by forfeit.

Second Round

Cudahy Puritans, Kansas City, Kan., 1, Hindoo Koosh Grotto, Hamilton, Ont., 0 (10 innings).
Kenosha, Wis., 12, Orlando, Fla., 1.
Newport, Ky., 4, Memphis, Tenn., 0.
Westport, Conn., 7, Parkersburg, W. Va., 1.
Toledo, Ohio, 4, Flint, Mich., 0.
Phoenix, Ariz., 6, Lincoln, Neb., 1.
Briggs, Detroit, 7, Hammond, Ind., 0.
Tulsa, Okla., 3, Grand Fork, N. D., 0.

Quarterfinals

Cudahy, Kansas City, 4, Westport, Conn., 2.
Phoenix, Ariz., 1, Briggs, Detroit, 1.
Kenosha, Wis., 2, Newport, Ky., 1 (19 innings).
Toledo, Ohio, 10, Tulsa, Okla., 0.

Women's Championship—First Round

Chicago Bloomer Girls 7; Fisher Foods, Cleveland, Ohio, 1.
New Orleans 20; Janesville, Wis., 2.
Dayton 20; Chrysler, Detroit 9.
Hart Motors, Chicago, 11; Enright Coal, Rock Island, Ill., 4.

Six-Meter Boats Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 10—Briggs Cunningham's Lucie, Paul Shields' Challenge, Clarence Smith's Anis and Robert Meyer's BobKat II, have been picked to represent the United States in its defense of the British-American Cup for six-meter yachts which will be held off this port beginning Sept. 25.

Gregory Wins 18-Mile Run

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 10 (AP)—Lewis Gregory of the Millrose A. C., New York, easily outdistanced 30 runners in an 18-mile Marathon sponsored here Saturday by the Pawtucket Kiwanis Club. Gregory's time was 1h. 46 4-5m. Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket; John Kelley of Medford, Mass; Patrick Dengis of Baltimore, Md., and Jimmy Hennigan of Boston, followed in that order.

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Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD graduates are today receiving application blanks for the football games which the Crimson is going to play this fall. Eight games are to be played, beginning Oct. 6 with Bates and continuing the next seven Saturdays with Brown, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Princeton, West Point, New Hampshire and Yale in that order. The only game away from home is that with Yale, Nov. 24. The Bates and Brown games will start at 2:30 and the others at 2 o'clock. There will be two prices for the Bates, Brown, Holy Cross and New Hampshire games: 55 cents and $1.10 for Bates; $1.10 and $2.20 for Brown and Holy Cross, and 85 cents and $1.65 for New Hampshire. Tickets for Dartmouth, Princeton and West Point will be $3.30 each, and for the Yale game the price will be $3.85. Season tickets at $6.60 each contain a set of reserved seat tickets, which entitle the holder to a definite seat location in Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 at the games with Bates, Brown, Holy Cross, Dartmouth and New Hampshire. It also includes coupons which allow the holder to purchase upon application the same seat location for the Princeton and West Point games. Application for additional tickets should be filed as follows: Brown, Sept. 26; Holy Cross, Oct. 3; Dartmouth, Oct. 10; Princeton, Oct. 17; West Point, Oct. 24; Yale, Nov. 7. All applications to be received by 6 p. m.

Stockholders of the Boston Garden Corporation met at the North Station Saturday and elected their directors, 19 of the 21 men named being from New England with Col. Jonn S. Hammond and Maj. James Imbrie the only ones from New York. The new directors are: William J. Bingham, George V. Brown, Frederick C. Dumaine, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, Edward S. French, George C. Funk, William F. Garcelon, Colonel Hammond, Huntington R. Hardwick, Major Imbrie, Charles G. Keene, Henry G. Lapham, John S. Lawrence, Louis K. Liggett, John R. Macomber, Walter E. O'Hara, Ernest W. Soucy, Bayard Tuckerman, Robert S. Weeks, Laurence F. Whittemore and Arthur C. Wise.

Four women's senior New England A. A. U. track and field championship titles were decided at Needham Saturday. Louise Stokes of the Onteora Club won the 100-meter dash in 12 1-5s.; Miss Stokes and Barbara Howe of the Boston S. A. tied for the running high jump at 4ft. 6¼in.; Marge McGlone of the Boston S. A., won the running broad jump at 15ft. 11¾in.; and she also won the baseball throw with 179ft.

Joe Lynch of the home club won the Blue Hill open tournament Saturday with a gross card of 72, one stroke better than the one turned in by W. F. McPhaill of Norfolk on Thursday. D. J. Hennessey of Woodland won the Class A net prize with a gross of 74 and a net of 67.

John Black won the Priest's Island Trophy race for 38-800 class yachts of the Marblehead Model Yacht Club at Marblehead yesterday. Twelve yachts competed in the race. It was announced that three boats will represent Marblehead in the national model yacht races at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15 and 16. They are the Tagalong, Alfred Mattsson; the Broom, Carroll Sweet and the Talisman, William Harris.

Willie Howard of the home club and Bobby Goodale of Winchester, won the Charles River annual invitation four-ball tournament yesterday, defeating Win Cobb Jr. of the home club, and Eric Bianchi of Blue Hill, 3 and 2.

The Boston Red Skins, professional league football team, divided up into two teams yesterday and played a game at Dilboy Field, Somerville, with Ernie Pinckert's Panthers defeating Cliff Battles' Battlers, 7 to 6.

United States Defeats Japan In Track Meet

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Competing in weather resembling a typhoon, the touring United States track and field team defeated Japan, 84 to 75, at the end of their two-day international meet here yesterday. High winds swept the track and gusts of rain drenched the crowd of 25,000.

Running with the gale at his back Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette's brilliant Negro performer, sprinted 200 meters in the record-smashing time of 20.2s., but because he was aided by the wind will not receive recognition of his effort.

Glenn Cunningham, University of Kansas' unofficial holder of the record for the mile, captured the 1500-meter run in the slow time of 4m. 8.6s., finishing ahead of Tanaka and Aoji of Japan and Frank Crowley of Manhattan College, who was fourth.

The United States began yesterday's events only a single point ahead of the Japanese. Competition Saturday ending with the touring stars leading, 38 to 37. The summaries:

Sunday's Events

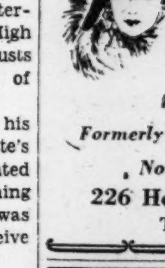
400-Meter Run—Won by Charles C. Hornbostel, United States; Howard Green, United States, second; Imai, Japan, third; Miyanagi, Japan, fourth. Time—49.2s.
Shotput—Won by Gordon G. Dunn, United States, 15.26 meters; Takata, Japan, second; John F. Anderson, United States, third; Nishimura, Japan, fourth.
110-Meter Hurdles—Won by Philip G. Good, United States; Murakami, Japan, second; Robert H. Clark, United States, third; No, Japan, fourth. Time—14.6s.
200-Meter Run—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, United States; Charles B. Parsons, United States, second; Taniguchi, Japan, third; Yoshioka, Japan, fourth. Time—20.2s.
Hammer Throw—Won by Abe, Japan, 48.98 meters; Donald F. Favor, United States, second; Tsukamoto, Japan, third; Anderson, United States, fourth.
Pole Vault—Tie for first among Oye, Japan, Wirt E. Thompson, United States, Nishida, Japan, four meters; Favor, United States, fourth.
Hop-Step-and-Jump—Won by Oshima, Japan, 15.28 meters; Harada, Japan, second; Dudley Wilkins, United States, third; Walter Marty, United States, fourth.
1500-Meter Run—Won by Glenn Cunningham, United States; Tanaka, Japan, second; Aoji, Japan, third; Frank Crowley, United States, fourth. Time—4m. 08.6s.
Swedish Relay—Won by United States (Parsons, Metcalfe, Green, Hornbostel) Time—1m. 50.7s.

Saturday's Events

800-Meter Run—Won by Charles Hornbostel, United States; Aoji, Japan, second; Glenn Cunningham, United States, third; Amachiki, Japan, fourth. Time—1m. 54s.
100-Meter Run—Won by Ralph Metcalfe, United States; Charles Parsons, United States, second; Yoshioka, Japan, third; Suzuki, Japan, fourth. Time—10.5s.
Discus Throw—Won by Gordon Dunn, United States, 47.82 meters (155ft. 6 11-16 in.); Anderson, United States, second; Kikumoto, Japan, third; Fujita, Japan, fourth.
5000-Meter Run—Won by Ryu, Japan; Frank Crowley, United States, second; Nanshoryu, Japan, third; Glenn Cunningham, United States, fourth. Time—15m. 41.8s.
Broad Jump—Won by Harada, Japan, 7.53 meters (24ft. 9¼in.); Bob Clark, United States, second; Tajima, Japan, third; Dudley Wilkins, United States, fourth.
High Jump—Won by Asakuma, Japan, 1.95 meters (6ft. 4¾in); Yada, Japan, second; Marty, United States, third; Clark, United States, fourth.
Javelin Throw—Won by Nagao, Japan, 62.07 meters (203ft. 7 97-128in.); Suzuki, Japan, second; Clark, United States, third; Dunn, United States, fourth.
400-Meter Relay—Won by United States (Clark, Green, Parsons, Metcalfe); Japan, second. Time—41.3s.

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The Home Forum

Royal Jaspé of the Sea

CERAMIC ART, my thanks to you today for just the word I needed here on the Maine coastland, to record some of its most beautiful patterns. Conveying charm both of sound and meaning in what might be called its burnished syllables—"Jaspé." Signifying, in ceramics, "Having the surface decorated with cloudings and streaks, somewhat as if imitating jasper."

Exactly the effect, for example, of designs displayed by stones at the tide-line, where the waves have rounded and polished them through the æons of oceanic time. Superb the inlay-work of veins of pale green or bright ocher running through the blue-black, umber, or dark olive of the rock body, and revealed by the tireless liquid friction in the true jaspé streaking. And ah, what lustrous surfaces and contours when the retreating wave leaves them flashing-wet to the sunlight!

On a far greater scale, the chaotic strata formations of the Bald Head Cliff promontory, familiar to visitors on the sector of the Maine shore from which this is written, present similar designs. Vertical, horizontal and slantwise, the dramatically upheaved and contorted layers of the rock, massed in varying compositions and colors, hurl back the Atlantic billows, while luring both geologists and artists to fascinated study of their bold jaspé patterns. Colossal and unshatterable ceramics these! In what unimaginable kiln were they fired?

It seems a far call from rocky headland to fragile feather, fallen from a seagull's wing to the beach. And yet the delicate staining of its snowy barbs with tip of black or deep purple is jaspé once more, even in such airy contrast to the sea-fronting cliff. And the sandpipers, wading above their own reflections in the wave's border, racing on incredibly slender and swift legs along the beach, and all too soon taking to wing in shrilling bevies as the human lover of their grace approaches, repeat in mottled sepia and pearl of their plumage, jaspé's living and shyest decoration.

Again, just before the bather in the ocean plunges into the first line of surf, he pauses to admire the patterning of beryl-clear water about him at thigh or waist depth, by plumy kelp, of mint and malachite, maroon and crimson hues, tiny balloon-clusters of olive bladder-weed, and the fluted bronze and dark-amber of the Laminaria fronds. Although sub-surface decoration, this also fulfilling the jaspé definition, with rich "cloudings and streaks" of the adornment in such exquisitely crystalline medium.

Then, as transcendent climax, the outer sea itself, with all its majestic variations of light and shadow, wind-flaws and color-tones! What jaspé designs there, over the boundlessly flowing space that has always been symbol to man and his literature, of radiant future! A favorite tinge of Chinese porcelains is celadon, meaning a "pale sea-green"; and, standing next to a specimen of that hue in a museum case, there may glow a jar of almost translucent tourmaline blue, then a vase of cobalt splendor, then a bowl of vivid robin's-egg, seeming perhaps as fragile as its color's name. But the royal jaspé of the ocean itself combines all those tones over its liquid expanse, from coastal shallows far out to the horizon's lustrous turquoise.

But not even yet are the resources of oceanic jaspé fully manifested. Sometimes, an hour before sunset on a midsummer afternoon, a vaster than Himalayan range of cumulus clouds above the western horizon will take the farewell rays from the west on its snowy heights in apricot-blush loveliness. When by its reflection this has suffused all the calm jaspé of the sea-breadth with golden-rose on its burnished opalesence of blended greens and blues, it completes the pure marvel of light and color in their flawless and most tranquil beauty.

And, since a jasper was honored with the other noble stones to be "set in gold in their inclosings" of the high priest's breastplate long ago, and jasper was not only "the first foundation" of the Holy City of the Apocalypse, but "the building of the wall of it" as well, the breathless beholder of the ocean's supreme adornment delights to find its jaspé of celestial kin—and worthy of it.

E. W.

A Baños Bookworm

THE cocks see to it that no one sleeps late in Ecuador. They waked us early in Baños. But there was no use grumbling or rebelling. Since it was not possible to turn off the cocks' alarm and go peacefully to sleep again, we had learned to make the best of it, rising obediently soon after we were thus aroused. . . .

Baños, as we walked up its main thoroughfare, showed itself as the greenest village we had seen in Ecuador. . . .

Even its thatched roofs are green, green and gold with the tiny flowering plants which cover them. Adobe walls inclose some of the houses, and there, too, are often partly green, soft grasses growing along the top. They might have been ugly, but for that smile of nature's, surrounding them often with waving green banners of banana leaves and even encouraging palms to toss about them their green plumed heads.

In such a house—cottage seems too large a name, and hut too unattractive—we found Señor Vieira.

He was a stocky little man, middle-aged, with big serious eyes and a voice infinitely quiet. He was collarless, his suit shabby, and his bare feet thrust into native rope sandals. But one end of his tiny room was filled with books; and many an important personage might have envied the poise and dignity of this man who had never seen a locomotive or a street car or an automobile or electric lights, who was ignorant of ships and seas, whose world experience was limited to Baños! . . .

Those four little shelves of books were to me eloquent. With what grinding economy their purchase must have been achieved! In what primitive receptacle had the coins been hoarded until there were enough? And then there had been the price of transportation, the precious volumes jolting over the trail on muleback.

A man in hemp sandals, sitting in a thatched hut, reading the Castilian poets! There again was the spirit of Ecuador, the blended influence of the simple Indian and of that armored horseman of Spain, who had brought not only a sword and a religion but a language and a literature.—From "Casual Wanderings in Ecuador," by BLAIR NILES. (New York: Century.)

Jacarandas

IN PAARL, in Malmesbury, in Ceres, in Worcester and in Wellington, which was once known as the Waggon Makers' Valley, the jacaranda trees were in full flower. Early December they were stooping beneath the weight of their long blue clusters—a blue as near to lilac as blue can be without ceasing to be blue. . . .

Face to face with a jacaranda in full flower, my loyalty to the rowan wavered. Even my love for the wild white cherry tree was shaken, and were it not for my early associations with wild cherry and rowan, I should proclaim the jacaranda to be the fairest flowering tree in all the world.

From a sapling it grows gracefully into its teens, with a laburnum manner, but less straggling. At twenty it is a bonny sight, at thirty it has reached its splendour. The bole is strong, the boughs have character, the foliage has delicacy, and early in December it swathes itself in scarves of wondrous blue which tremble into purple whenever the wind wakes.

Every jacaranda is beautiful, but there are some more beautiful than others, and for us the most beautiful are the two that grow in the court of an old farmstead in the Drakenstein Valley.

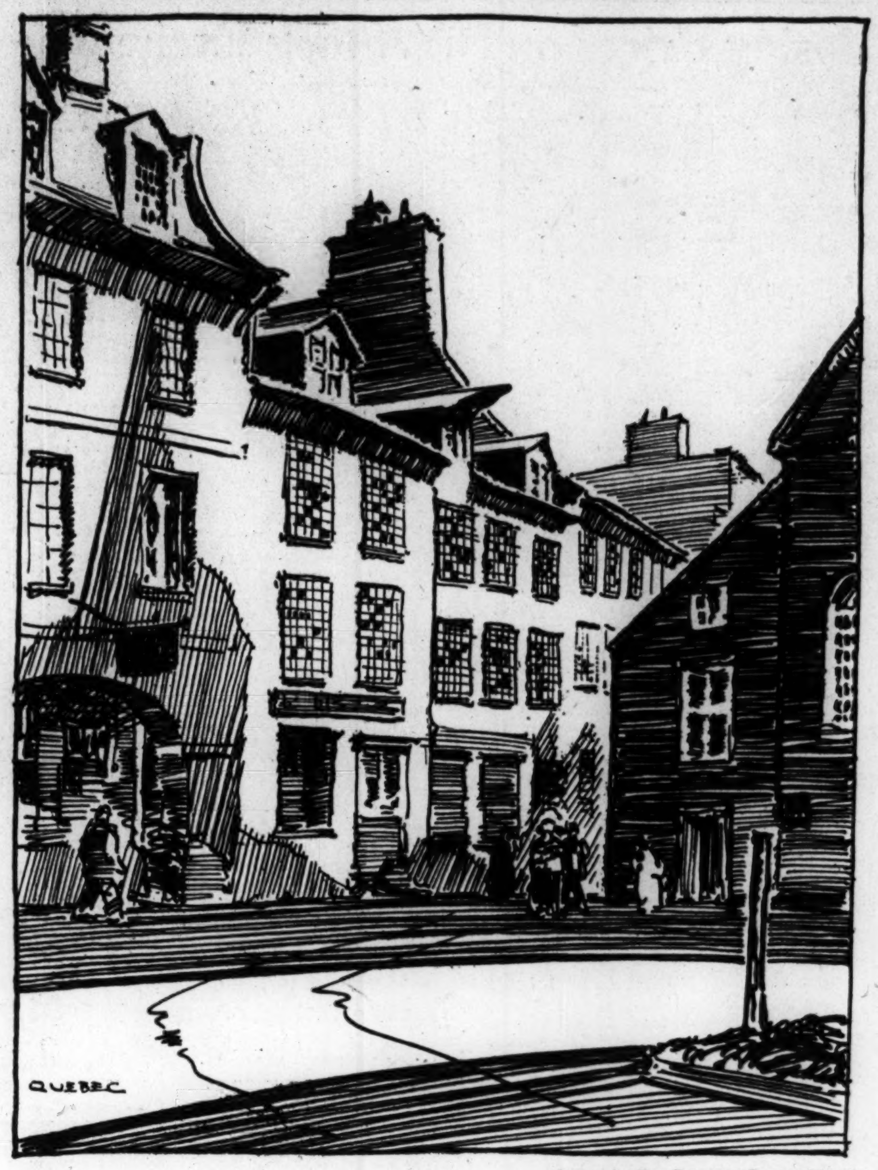
The Drakenstein Valley is a gentle corner of South Africa, settled by Huguenot refugees in 1687 and known from them as the Fransche Hoek, the French Corner. There you meet folk named Le Roux, de Villiers, Malherbe, Marais, Bruère and Du Toit, and there the farms still retain their old French names: La Provence, La Motte, La Dauphine, Rhône, Languedoc, Bien Donné, Coin de France and La Cotte.

Of all the South Africans we met, these descendants of the Huguenots seemed to us the most charming, and though they had long lost touch with France, they still retained something of French courtesy towards strangers.

But to come back to the jacarandas; it is at Bien Donné (the Well Given), that our two fairest trees grow, shaded from the sun by the outjutting wings of the finely gabled house. Against the dark doors and window-frames and the white walls and thatched roof their shapes are seen to great advantage. Companioning them is a palm whose crinkled leaves and stiff behaviour only serves to set off the grace of the jacarandas.

Bien Donné is one of the finest of the old homesteads that the emigrés built, on simple lines, with solid doors and window frames, cool, spacious rooms, and above all with beautiful gables, finely decorated with dates and flowers and fruit. . . . .

I do not think that South African art has yet produced anything finer than one of these beautiful Huguenot homesteads, and Bien Donné in the Drakenstein Valley, with its exquisite gables, its exterior stone staircase, its archway, its stoep, its cool high rooms, and its small court in which grow our two jacaranda trees, is the fairest of them all.—DOROTHY UNA RATCLIFFE, in "South African Summer." (London: Country Life.)



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE "LOWER TOWN" OF NARROW STREETS AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOUSES

IF YOU would command a good view of the overpowering majesty of Quebec, you must do it from the deck of a vessel a few feet from the shore. From Lévis on the other shore, Quebec is too far away; and from the "lower town," just beneath Dufferin Terrace, the cliff is too high and the foreshortening so acute that one gains only a hint of what crowns the height. But from the deck of a vessel you may see it as Wolfe saw it, in all its bulky impregnability, its gray stone houses crouched behind a massive city wall, the bastions of the citadel overbrooding the broad St. Lawrence. And at the base of the whole sprawls the "lower town" of narrow streets and seventeenth century houses.

If you could turn back the centuries and see merely the site of the present city, as Champlain saw it when, in 1608, he founded the first permanent French colony in North America, you would say to yourself that here is a vantage point to command the entire continent. Or if you had approached Quebec with Arnold and Montgomery from *Pointe aux Trembles* on the same bank as the city and viewed the walls, eye to eye, from the Plains of Abraham, where the fate of North America was decided, you would even there be impressed by the majesty of the setting; for, from this height the St. Lawrence is unsurpassed—in the distance the mountains, and on the steep banks of the other shore the myriad windows of Lévis catching the last brilliant rays of the sun. The St. Lawrence here is no mere fiord, but a great river bearing the produce of the rich farmlands of Canada a thousand miles eastward to Europe.

Today the charm of Quebec is still the charm of the city of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when it was the capital of a French empire, when its merchants were acquiring the "paunches of success" from the fur trade, when resplendent officers of royal regiments, Indians, *coureurs-des-bois, voyageurs*, clericals, and peasants made life gay and colorful. And, while Quebec is to be wondered at from the height of the terrace before the Château, or gazed at with awe from the promenade of the citadel two hundred and sixty-five steps above the terrace, one prefers the "lower town," where houses which might have been transplanted from Dinan or St. Malo in Brittany stand so closely together that clothes lines are stretched from one side of the street to the other..

From the "lower town," you may want to climb to the upper, by way of the winding cobbled street, *Le Côte Montagne*, so called because of its steepness. But, halfway up, where horses pause for breath and where motorcars are forced into low gear, you will see a flight of broad iron steps leading down off to the left; and, if the spell of the "lower town" is upon you, you will want to descend again into the narrow streets with their jagged sky lines of dormer windows and potted chimneys.

Peking Silk Shop

THE bolts on the high shelves
Are like the colors of flowers.
Purple and ivory.
Azure and vermilion,
Pale green and brilliant yellow,
Pink like mimosa bloom
And amber like sunlit honey,
The ancient tribute silks
Lie on the shelves
In prism masses.

Once, long ago,
They came a thousand miles—
Borne in windblown sampans,
In wooden carts, slowly
On marching camels,
And on the burdened backs of men—
Tribute to the Son of Heaven
From provinces a month away.
And now—
Like the colors of flowers,
The bolts lie musty on the high shelves
In prism masses.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

"Power and authority"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ in the Gospels that before sending them on their mission of preaching the kingdom of God and healing the sick, Christ Jesus "called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases." That the bestowal of this priceless gift was not restricted to his immediate followers, but was to be extended to those who should become believers "through their word," is shown in the Wayshower's prayer "that they all may be one," as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John. If the Christian of today is remiss in exercising the Christly "power and authority" which are his by virtue of God's promise, may not this seeming inability be partly attributed to the erroneous belief that would interpose a suppositional wall of time and changed conditions between the divine promise and its fulfillment? Contrariwise, since God is not the author of such restrictions, is it not clear that they cannot dim the radiant splendor of the saving revelation that has come to the necessitous world through Christ Jesus, or keep the fullness of its light from reaching all who seek its effulgence in our day?

The divine nature of the authority in which Jesus was clad must have been glimpsed by the centurion whose humble acknowledgment thereof, and whose implicit trust in the healing power of Jesus' word, called forth the Master's approving comment, and the speedy restoration of the centurion's loved servant who had lain "at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented." With great faith this Roman official, versed in the ways of worldly power, had recognized that the authority wielded by Jesus emanated from God. Christian Science, in accord with Jesus' teachings, ascribes all power and authority to God, explains the spiritual law underlying the works and words of the great Exemplar, and declares that spiritual man, reflecting the divine power, has authority over the false claims of the corporeal senses.

In one of her published Bible Lessons, Mrs. Eddy has said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 189), "For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death." She cites Matthew's words: "The people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." And she says, "This spiritual power, healing sin and sickness, was not confined to the first century; it extends to all time, inhabits eternity, and demonstrates Life without beginning or end." Astonishment, such as that which Jesus' teachings and works awakened in the people of his time, has been measurably aroused by the fruits of the application of Christian Science today, showing how this spiritual discovery challenges hitherto unquestioned material theories of life and power based on the validity of sense-testimony.

Discarding material systems, Christian Science takes as its starting point the allness and supremacy of God, taught by the Bible, and gives to the Supreme Being the name of divine Principle, as befitting His authority and power. This appellative, moreover, linked to that of Father-Mother, accurately describes the creator's tender relation to the universe and man. With the added definitions of God as Spirit, Soul, Mind, Life, Truth, Love, Christian Science offers to the seeker after Truth an unshakable basis upon which he may erect the mental structure of his individual realization of spiritual ideas that bear the impress of heaven's authority.

The practical import of this revelation of the oneness and allness of God lies in the fact that man, God's idea, spiritually reflects and expresses the power and authority of his heavenly Father. Sin loses its sham attractiveness; disease, disaster, discord, and death their terror, when arraigned before the tribunal of Love's supreme authority. Paul asked, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey?" The erroneous belief in the reality of a power that would thwart God's loving-kindness toward man subjects the deluded victim to servitude to evil. Christian Science teaches that freedom from evil can be gained only by consistent consecration to good that denies evil's power and gives to God alone the glory and power of "Life without beginning or end."

Christianization of thought is a divine impetus that brooks no hindrance. In its forward movement, purified lives have given unmistakable proof that true power is spiritual, and that he alone speaks with authority who becomes Love's servant. The life of Mary Baker Eddy, the Leader of the Christian Science movement, was devoted to the service of the human race, and the rich fruitage of her life bears witness to the divinity of the truth she revealed, from which blessings continue to flow. The semblance of Love's authority and power glows in these words of unselfed modesty, addressed by her to a First Reader of a Christian Science church (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247): "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love,—self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

'Αναγινώσκομεν εἰς τά Εὐαγγέλια ὅτι προτοῦ νά τούς στείλῃ εἰς τὴν ἀποστολὴν των νά κηρύσσουν τὸ Βασίλειον τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ νὰ θεραπεύουν τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, ὁ Χριστὸς 'Ιησοῦς "συγκαλέσας . . . τοὺς δώδεκα μαθητὰς Αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν εἰς αὐτοὺς δύναμιν καί ἐξουσίαν κατὰ πάντων τῶν δαιμονίων καὶ νὰ θεραπεύωσιν νόσους". "Οτι ἡ παραχώρησις αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνεκτιμήτου χαρίσματος δὲν περιωρίζετο εἰς τοὺς ἀμέσους ὀπαδοὺς του, ἀλλὰ ἐσκόπει νὰ ἐκταθῇ καὶ εἰς ὅσους θὰ ἐπίστευον "διὰ τοῦ λόγου αὐτῶν", δεικνύεται εἰς τὴν προσευχὴν τοῦ Δρομοδείκτου "διὰ νὰ εἶναι πάντες ἕν," ὅπως ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὸ δέκατον ἕβδομον Κεφάλαιον τοῦ 'Ιωάννου. 'Εάν ὁ Χριστιανὸς τῆς σήμερον παραμελῇ νὰ ἀσκῇ τὴν "δύναμιν καί ἐξουσίαν" τοῦ Χριστοῦ, αἱ ὁποῖαι εἶναι ἰδικαί του δυνάμει τῆς ὑποσχέσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, δέν δύναται μήπως αὐτὴ ἡ φαινομενικὴ ἀνικανότης νὰ ἀποδοθῇ εἰς τὴν ἀπατηλὴν δοξασίαν ποὺ θὰ ἤθελε νὰ παρεμβάλῃ ἕνα ὑποθετικὸν τεῖχος χρόνου καὶ μεταβεβλημένων καταστάσεων μεταξὺ τῆς θείας ὑποσχέσεως καὶ τῆς ἐκπληρώσεώς της; Τοὐναντίον, ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι ὁ δημιουργὸς τοιούτων περιορισμῶν, δὲν εἶναι φανερὸν ὅτι δέν δύνανται οὗτοι νὰ ἀμαυρώσουν τὴν ἀκτινοβόλον λαμπρότητα τῆς σωτηρίου ἀποκαλύψεως ἡ ὁποία ἔχει ἔλθει εἰς τὸν πτωχὸν κόσμον διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 'Ιησοῦ, ἢ νὰ ἐμποδίσουν τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ φωτός της νὰ φθάσῃ εἰς ὅλους ὅσοι ζητοῦν τὴν αἴγλην της εἰς τὰς ἡμέρας μας;

'Η θεία φύσις τῆς ἐξουσίας μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν ἦτο περιβεβλημένος ὁ 'Ιησοῦς πρέπει νὰ εἶχε κἄπως συλληφθῇ ἀπὸ τὸν ἑκατόνταρχον, τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ ταπεινὴ ἀναγνώρισις αὐτῆς καὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ ἀνεπιφύλακτος ἐμπιστοσύνη εἰς τὴν θεραπευτικὴν δύναμιν τοῦ λόγου τοῦ 'Ιησοῦ ἀπέσπασε τὴν ἐπιδοκιμαστικὴν παρατήρησιν τοῦ Διδασκάλου, καὶ τὴν ταχεῖαν ἴασιν τοῦ ἀγαπημένου δούλου τοῦ ἑκατοντάρχου, ὁ ὁποῖος ἔκειτο "ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ παραλυτικός, δεινῶς βασανιζόμενος". Μὲ μεγάλην πίστιν αὐτὸς ὁ Ρωμαῖος ἐπίσημος, πεπειραμένος εἰς τὰς μεθόδους τῆς κοσμικῆς δυνάμεως, εἶχεν ἀναγνωρίσει ὅτι ἡ ἐξουσία ποὺ ἠσκεῖτο ὑπὸ τοῦ 'Ιησοῦ ἀπέρρεεν ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ. 'Η Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη, ἐν συμφωνίᾳ μὲ τὰς διδασκαλίας τοῦ 'Ιησοῦ, ἀπονέμει πᾶσαν δύναμιν καί ἐξουσίαν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, ἐξηγεῖ τὸν πνευματικὸν νόμον τὸν βασίζοντα τὰ ἔργα καὶ τοὺς λόγους τοῦ μεγάλου Παραδειγματιστοῦ, καὶ διακηρύσσει ὅτι ὁ πνευματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, ἀντανακλῶν τὴν θείαν δύναμιν, ἔχει ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τῶν ψευδῶν ἀξιώσεων τῶν σωματικῶν αἰσθήσεων.

Εἰς ἕνα ἀπὸ τὰ δημοσιευμένα Βιβλικά της μαθήματα ἡ Mrs. Eddy, εἶπε (Miscellaneous Writings), "'Ανάμικτα,, (σελίς 189) "τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὴν ζωὴν ὅπως εἶναι, δηλαδὴ Θεόν, τὸ αἰώνιον καλόν, δίδει εἰς αὐτὸν ὄχι ἁπλῶς μίαν αἴσθησιν ὑπάρξεως, ἀλλὰ μίαν συνοδεύουσαν συνείδησιν πνευματικῆς δυνάμεως, ἡ ὁποία ὑποτάσσει τὴν ὕλην καὶ καταστρέφει ἁμαρτίαν, ἀσθένειαν, καὶ θάνατον". Παραθέτει τὰς λέξεις τοῦ Ματθαίου: "'Εξεπλήσσοντο οἱ ὄχλοι διὰ τὴν διδαχὴν αὐτοῦ, διότι ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς ὡς ἔχων ἐξουσίαν καὶ οὐχὶ ὡς οἱ Γραμματεῖς". Καὶ λέγει, "αὐτὴ ἡ πνευματικὴ δύναμις, θεραπεύουσα ἁμαρτίαν καὶ ἀσθένειαν, δὲν περιορίζετο εἰς τὸν πρῶτον αἰῶνα· ἐκτείνεται εἰς πάντα χρόνον, κατοικεῖ τὴν αἰωνιότητα, καὶ ἀποδεικνύει Ζωὴν ἄνευ ἀρχῆς ἢ τέλους". "Εκπληξις, ὁμοία πρὸς αὐτὴν ποὺ αἱ διδασκαλίαι καὶ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ 'Ιησοῦ προυξένησαν εἰς τὸν λαὸν τῆς ἐποχῆς του, ἔχει ἐν μέτρῳ προξενηθῇ ἀπὸ τοὺς καρποὺς τῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης σήμερον, δεικνύουσα πῶς αὐτὴ ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀνακάλυψις προκαλεῖ ἀναμφισβητήτους μέχρι τοῦδε ὑλικὰς θεωρίας περὶ ζωῆς καὶ δυνάμεως βασιζομένας ἐπὶ τοῦ κύρους τῆς μαρτυρίας τῶν αἰσθήσεων.

'Απορρίπτουσα τὰ ὑλικὰ συστήματα, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη λαμβάνει ὡς ἀφετηρίαν της τὴν ὁλότητα καὶ ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ποὺ διδάσκεται ἀπὸ τὴν Βίβλον καὶ δίδει εἰς τὸ ὑπέρτατον "Ον τὸ ὄνομα τῆς θείας 'Αρχῆς, ὡς ἁρμόζον εἰς τὴν ἐξουσίαν καὶ δύναμίν Του. Αὐτὴ ἡ ὀνομασία πρὸς τούτοις, συνδεδεμένη πρὸς τὴν τοῦ Πατρὸς-Μητρός, περιγράφει ἀκριβῶς τὴν τρυφερὰν σχέσιν τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ πρὸς τὸ Σύμπαν καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Μὲ τοὺς προσθέτους ὁρισμοὺς τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Πνεύματος, Ψυχῆς, Νοῦ, Ζωῆς, 'Αληθείας, 'Αγάπης, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη προσφέρει εἰς τὸν ζητητὴν τῆς 'Αληθείας μίαν ἀκλόνητον βάσιν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁποίας νὰ δύναται νὰ ἱδρύσῃ τὴν νοερὰν οἰκοδομὴν τῆς ἀτομικῆς του πραγματώσεως πνευματικῶν ἰδεῶν ποὺ φέρουν τὴν σφραγῖδα τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

'Η πρακτικὴ σημασία αὐτῆς τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως τῆς ἑνότητος καὶ ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔγκειται εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ, πνευματικῶς ἀντανακλᾷ καὶ ἐκφράζει τὴν δύναμιν καὶ ἐξουσίαν τοῦ οὐρανίου του Πατρός. 'Η ἁμαρτία χάνει τὴν δολίαν της θελκτικότητα· ἡ ἀρρώστεια, ἡ δυστυχία, ἡ δυσαρμονία, καὶ ὁ θάνατος τὸν τρόμον των, ὅταν ἐγκαλοῦνται ἐνώπιον τοῦ Δικαστηρίου τῆς ὑπερτάτης ἐξουσίας τῆς 'Αγάπης. 'Ο Παῦλος ἠρώτα: "Δέν ἠξεύρετε ὅτι εἰς ὄντινα παριστάνετε ἑαυτοὺς δούλους πρὸς ὑπακοήν, εἶσθε δοῦλοι ἐκείνου εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ὑπακούετε;" 'Η ἀπατηλὴ δοξασία εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα μιᾶς δυνάμεως ἡ ὁποία θὰ ἐματαίωνε τὴν φιλοστοργίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὑποτάσσει τὸ ἐξαπατηθὲν θῦμα εἰς δουλείαν εἰς τὸ κακόν. 'Η Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι ἡ ἐλευθερία ἐκ τοῦ κακοῦ δύναται νὰ ἀποκτηθῇ μόνον μὲ συνεπῆ ἀφοσίωσιν εἰς τὸ καλὸν ποὺ ἀρνεῖται τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ δίδει εἰς τὸν Θεὸν μόνον τὴν δόξαν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τῆς "Ζωῆς ἄνευ ἀρχῆς ἢ τέλους".

'Ο ἐκχριστιανισμὸς τῆς σκέψεως εἶναι μία θεία ὁρμὴ ποὺ δέν ἀνέχεται ἐμπόδια, Εἰς τὴν πρὸς τὰ πρόσω κίνησίν της, αἱ ἐξαγνισμέναι ζωαὶ ἔχουν δώσει ἀλάνθαστον ἀπόδειξιν ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς δύναμις εἶναι πνευματική, καὶ ὅτι ἐκεῖνος μόνος ὁμιλεῖ μὲ ἐξουσίαν ὁ ὁποῖος γίνεται δοῦλος τῆς 'Αγάπης. 'Η ζωὴ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, τῆς 'Ηγέτιδος τῆς κινήσεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης, ἀφωσιώθη εἰς τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου γένους, καὶ ἡ πλουσία καρποφορία τῆς ζωῆς της μαρτυρεῖ περὶ τῆς θειότητος τῆς ἀληθείας, τὴν ὁποίαν ἀπεκάλυψεν, ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν ἐξακολουθοῦν νὰ ῥέουν εὐλογίαι. Τὸ ὁμοίωμα τῆς ἐξουσίας καὶ δυνάμεως τῆς ἀγάπης λάμπει εἰς αὐτὰς τὰς λέξεις τῆς ἀνιδιοτελοῦς μετριοφροσύνης, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀπηυθύνθησαν ὑπ' αὐτῆς εἰς ἕνα Πρῶτον 'Αναγνώστην μιᾶς 'Εκκλησίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany): "'Η Πρώτη 'Εκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, 'Επιστήμονος, καὶ Ποικίλα" (σελ. 247). "Τὸ ὀλίγον ποὺ ἔχω κατορθώσει ἔχει ὁλόκληρον γίνει διὰ τῆς ἀγάπης,—αὐτολησμονούσης, ὑπομονητικῆς, σταθερᾶς τρυφερότητος".

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι την ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations • # Stock Market Prices Irregular in Usual Inactive Dealings • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Market Declines With Metals In Downward Lead

Trading Continues Along Quiet Lines—Traction Issues Up

By **Forrest Price**

There was nothing to get excited about.

The market moved along today in its usual somnolent fashion. The tone was heavy in the afternoon.

At the start of trading moderate activity developed, but it did not last long. It was a mere flash. Business simmered down to small proportions. It was a little more active in the late trading.

Total transfers aggregated about 450,000 shares.

Because the traction stocks are New York properties and because of renewed talk from time to time of a unification of the systems, it is not difficult to stir up bullish interest in them.

The Manhattan Elevated issues moved forward 2 points or more to new highs; Brooklyn Manhattan advanced more than a point; Interborough rose 1⅝ to a new high; Third Avenue also was stronger.

United Fruit gained a point at one time.

On the down side of the market Hazel Atlas was off more than 2 points. Union Pacific dropped a point. U. S. Smelting declined 10⅛ points. California Packing, Cerro de Pasco, Chrysler and du Pont were down a point to 2 points.

American Smelting, Howe Sound, General Motors and Goodyear moved lower in the late market.

The Government's refunding plan announced today directed fresh interest to the bond market, particularly to the Government section. U. S. Governments were somewhat becalmed. They did not seem to be affected by the financial program. Trading in them was comparatively light, and price changes did not cut much of a swath.

Neither was there much activity in the corporate issues. Trading was so light in them that no definite trend could be discovered.

Among the commodities cotton was rather heavy. Wheat and rye were moderately firm although activity in wheat was lacking. It had a setback toward the close.

It is little wonder that with five years of depression and the hanicaps of legislative enactments business has not shown more signs of recovery than it has done. In the circumstances business men have done well to have kept their heads above water.

Leaders of industry are scanning the horizon to see if there are any signs of improvement. The last three months have witnessed some seasonal recession, having been most pronounced in the steel industry. At the moment signs of betterment are few. It is always darkest just before dawn. The belief is held that the usual fall upswing undoubtedly will be seen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Dullness and indecision ruled in the stock market today with prices doing little more than holding around their final quotations of Saturday.

Shares of Interboro Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Manhattan Transit got up about a point each, the former to a new year's top.

Armour of Illinois preferred (new) also advanced about a point. U. S. Steel, General Motors, du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Schenley, Santa Fe and N. Y. Central were a trifle higher.

American Telephone, Case, National Distillers, Borden, Radio, Goodyear, Canadian Pacific, U. S. Smelting, Consolidated Gas, Cerro de Pasco, Montgomery Ward and numerous others were unchanged to a shade lower.

Weakness in metals unsettled the market in the afternoon. Dullness prevailed, although some increase in activity accompanied the reaction. The late tone was somewhat heavy.

Traction Unification

Renewed interest in the New York Traction stocks was attributed to reports that the unification plans were making progress.

Wall Street was watching the Maine election with the hope that the outcome might stir up some life in the somnolent equities list. Announcement that the textile strike would be pushed despite the efforts of the presidential mediation board did not aid sentiment in the financial district.

The terms of the Government's September-October refunding offerings were about in line with recent expectations. While not too favorable for the Treasury, bankers pointed out that lower rates could hardly be expected in view of the recent unsettled state of the market.

Government Bonds Steady

The main interest in the bond market centered today in the action of the U. S. Government list, in view of the Treasury's announcement of its new refunding program.

From the early action of the listed federals it appeared that the Treasury plan involving a routine offer of exchange of $1,250,000,000 of Fourth Liberty 4¼s called for redemption Oct. 15 for four-year Treasury notes or 10-12-year Treasury bonds was not far out of line with the market's recent expectations.

There was neither exceptional activity nor wide price swings in the Treasury group in the early trading. Treasury 3⅜, 1940-43, which had been under pressure near the close of last week, got up 4-32s of a point. Treasury 3s slid off 4-32ds and other members were down 1-32d to 2-32ds. The called Liberty issue rallied 10-32ds to 101.2.

Trading interest was decidedly narrow in the corporate division and prices showed no definite trend. Such issues as Santa Fe 4s, Goodyear 5s, Erie 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, and Phillips Petroleum 5¼s were firm in very small markets. St. Paul Railway 5s were a bit more active around 8⅝, or even with the previous close.

There was a drift to slightly lower levels in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, North American 5s and Texas Corp. 5s.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.10	Last Sept.8
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	50	108	108	108	..
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	800	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
84	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	40	83	83	83	..
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	200	24	23¾	23¾	..
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	900	99½	97	97	99
23⅞	16¾	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	8600	17¼	16¾	16¾	17½
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	2900	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
14⅝	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	400	127½	127¼	127¼	127
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	500	12⅞	12	12	12⅝
20⅛	11⅛	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	12½	12½	12½	..
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	200	45½	45	45	46½
41⅜	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	38½	37¾	37¾	37⅞
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	400	14½	13	13	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	8¾	8	8	..
38	19⅝	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	23⅛	23	23	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	700	98	96⅛	96⅛	97½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	15¼	15	15⅛	16¼
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	21	21	21	..
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	59¼	59	59	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	27	24	24½	..
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	700	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	16	16	16	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	12	12	12	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	20⅞	20¾	20¾	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11	4¾	..	Am International	600	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
38¾	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	200	16	15¾	15¾	..
74⅝	42	..	Am Loco pf	200	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	7⅛	7	7	..
27⅝	15	..	Am Metal	1000	16½	15¼	15½	17
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	600	4¾	4⅛	4½	4⅞
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	..
24⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	14	13⅜	13⅜	..
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	2900	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	16¾
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	17⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	19	19	19	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	35	32⅝	33¼	35
125	100	11¼‡	Am Smelt & R pf	200	112	112	112	..
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	65¾	64⅛	64⅛	65¾
121¾	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	170½	170½	170½	..
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1000	113	111¾	111¾	113
27⅞	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	500	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
83¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	600	42	41⅛	41⅛	42¼
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2800	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅞
13⅛	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	12	12	12	..
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
36	26¼	1¶	Archer Daniels	300	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	..
95	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	94	94	94	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	2900	6⅜	6	6	6¼
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	2500	62¼	61	61⅜	60⅞
77⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	74	72½	72½	73
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	..
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	3900	50⅛	47⅝	47⅝	49⅝
90	70⅛	..	Atchison pf	300	75¼	74⅞	74⅞	..
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	8	8	8	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	700	24½	24	24	24½
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	43¾	43½	43½	..
57⅝	16½	..	Auburn Auto	800	24	22	22	22⅜
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
			—B—					
16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	800	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	15¼	14¼	14⅞	15¼
37⅞	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	17½	17	17	17½
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	400	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6⅝
19¾	19¼	..	Baetrice Cream	400	18	16¾	16¾	18¼
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	200	11½	11	11	11½
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	800	12½	12	12	12½
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15¾	15⅜	15½	15¾
34¼	26	1½	Best & Co	500	32	32	32	..
49½	25¼	1¾q	Bethlehem Steel	2200	28⅝	27	27	28¼
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	22	21½	21½	..
16¼	7⅛	..	Blaw Knox	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	..
10¼	8½	..	Boeing Airplane wi	600	9	8	8	9⅛
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	49⅛	48½	48½	48½
28¼	19⅞	1.60¶	Borden	800	25⅛	24½	24½	25⅛
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20½
19⅝	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	700	16¼	15¾	16	16
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1500	43¾	41½	42	42¼
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	5½	4⅞	4⅞	..
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn P pf	100	47	47	47	..
80½	58½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	59½	57⅝	57⅝	59½
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	30	122	122	122	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5	5	5	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4⅛	4	4	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6½	6¼	6¼	..
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	4⅛	4	4	..
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	130	22	22	22	22
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	300	8	7½	7½	8
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	700	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
3⅞	1⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	300	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	..
			—C—					
44¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1800	40	37	37	40¼
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15¼	15	15	15½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	5800	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1900	39⅛	38	38¼	39
33⅞	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	800	25¼	24¾	24¾	25
44⅞	17⅞	..	Celanese Corp	1600	20	19½	19½	20
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
43½	30⅜	1b	Cerro de Pasco	8800	37½	35⅞	36⅜	37⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Certan-Teed	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	38⅜	37½	37½	..
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	43⅛	42¼	42¼	43⅛
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	5m	4⅞	4⅞	5
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	400	6¼	5¾	5⅞	6
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	11	11	11	11
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	17½
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	11300	33	30	30⅜	32¼
2½	½	..	City Stores	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	½	½	½	..
45	27	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27	27	27	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	400	11½	11	11	11⅜
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	50	23	23	23	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2100	9	8½	8½	8⅞
78⅜	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	63	63	63	65
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	53	53	53	..
34¾	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	600	32½	31¾	31¾	32½
77¾	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	65	64	64	65¼
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	600	26½	25⅛	25¼	26¾
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	56	55	55	56
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4300	19⅞	18½	19	19¾
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	2100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	900	27½	26½	26½	27½
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	..
17½	10⅞	1¼g	Consol Film I pf	400	12⅝	12½	12½	..
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	3900	26½	25⅝	25⅞	26¾
4⅜	1⅞	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	1600	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
2⅞	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	400	8	8	8	8
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	800	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	900	6⅛	6	6	6
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	700	80¼	79½	79½	79¾
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	28¼	27½	27½	..
2⅜	¾	..	Cont oMtors	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	2900	17⅜	17	17	17¼
51	44⅛	3	Corn Exchange	50	44½	44⅛	44¼	44⅝
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	900	58½	57⅞	57⅞	58½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	900	5¾	5	5	..
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32⅛	32	32	32
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	100	21½	21½	21½	..
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	200	18¼	18	18	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	8⅛
52⅝	37	2½	Cudany Packing	200	49½	48½	48½	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	800	18	16¼	16¼	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	900	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	14½	14½	14½	15
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	900	16	15⅛	15⅛	15½
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	400	38½	37½	37½	..
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1900	16¾	15¾	15¾	16¾
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	..
55⅛	10	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	100	41½	41½	41½	..
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	1200	43⅝	43	43½	44
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1500	17¼	15⅝	15⅝	16¾
11⅞	6¾	..	Dresser B	100	6½	6½	6½	..
103⅞	80	2.60¶	du Pont de Nem	2700	88⅝	85⅜	85⅜	87⅞
106	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5⅛	5	5	5
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	99¼	97½	97½	..
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	500	14¾	14½	14½	14½
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6100	23½	21¾	22	23
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1200	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	4⅛	4	4	4
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8	8	8	..
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	9⅛	9	9	9½
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	37	37	37	37
63	49	3	Endicott Johnson	100	45	45	45	45
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	14	13½	13½	..
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	1400	12½	11½	11½	..
14⅝	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	9	9	9	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	600	17¼	16½	16½	17
			—F—					
2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	10	1½	1½	1½	1
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	100	5	4⅛	5	4½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	10	9⅞	10	..
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	60	45	45	45	..
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	3½	3½	3½	..
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1½	1⅜	1½	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	26½	26¼	26½	..
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	65¼	64¾	64¾	64¾
17⅝	2	h	Follansbee B	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
21	10½	..	Food Mach	200	16½	16½	16½	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	11	10⅝	10⅝	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	200	8	8	8	..
27½	17½	85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	400	11¼	10¾	10¾	..
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	200	29½	29½	29½	..
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	19½	19½	19½	..
			—G—					
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11	11	11	..
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	300	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	400	32	31	31⅛	..
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	400	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
14⅝	8	.50b	Gen Baking	500	8¼	8	8	8⅝
10⅛	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
6⅛	2¼	..	Gen Cable	200	3	3	3	3⅜
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	7500	18¼	17⅝	17¾	18
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	300	29¼	28⅞	29	29½
⅞	h		Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	56	56	56	..
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	12500	29	27½	27½	28⅝
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	101	100¼	100¼	100½
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	300	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	..
88	73⅛	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	84	84	84	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	500	13	12¼	12¼	13
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	..
63½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	300	60½	60⅛	60½	..
28⅜	15⅝	1¶	Glidden	200	23⅝	22¾	22¾	23½
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	103½	103½	103½	..
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	800	18	17½	17½	17¾
18	8	..	Goodrich	500	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	..
41⅝	18½	..	Goodyear	5500	21¼	19¾	19⅞	20⅞
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	1300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
13⅝	5½	..	Granby	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
32½	13¼	..	Great Nor pf	2500	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14⅝
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	500	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	800	29½	29	29	29½
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	500	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	100	100	100	100
100	87	6	Harbison W pf	10	95½	95½	95½	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
96⅞	79¼	5	Hazel Atlas	1000	84	79¼	79¼	..
81⅝	59	2	Hercules Powder	200	70½	70⅛	70⅛	..
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124	124	124	..
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	200	6¼	6	6	6¼
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	400	18½	18	18	..
13	5¾	.50b	Bollander	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
6⅞	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	300	4	4	4	4
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	300	15	15	15	..
5⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	200	3	3	3	3
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	7500	50½	48	48¾	49⅞
24½	6⅛	..	Hudson Motor	1500	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
			—I—					
50	28	..	Ill Central pf	100	25	25	25	..
38⅞	13⅞	..	Ill Central	1000	16¼	15½	15½	16⅛
30½	19⅝	1.68	Indus Rayon	100	23	23	23	23⅛
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	54	54	54	..
49¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	400	37	36½	36½	..
6⅞	3	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅝	5½	..h	Interboro Rap T	1800	15⅞	14¼	14⅞	14½
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	200	139	138	138	138½
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	100	21	21	21	..
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	900	25¾	24½	24⅝	25½
9⅛	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	1000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	4000	24½	24	24⅛	24¼
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	4000	24½	24	24⅛	24¼
2¾	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	10½	9¾	9¾	10¼
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	100	19	18½	18½	..
90	66	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
50⅜	39	2	Int Shoe	300	39	38⅝	38⅝	..
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel2& Tel	2500	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅞
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	1000	10⅞	10	10	..
10	5⅜	..	Intertype Corp	100	6	6	6	..
			—J—					
66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	2200	45	42½	42⅝	44¾
			—K—					
19¾	6⅝	..	Kan C South	400	7⅝	7⅛	7m	..
18½	13⅞	.50	Kayser (J) & Co	200	14½	14	14	..
10⅜	6	.40	Kaukmann D St	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	1600	18¾	18	18	18½
21¼	11⅝	.50	Kelvinator Corp	1900	13	12¼	12¼	12¾
22¾	13⅝	.80*	Kresge	400	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	..
111	101	7*	Kresge pf	10	106½	106½	106½	..
7¼	2½	..	Kresge Dept S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
33⅝	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	200	27¾	27½	27¾	28
			—L—					
63½	20	..	Laclede Gas StL	10	22½	226	226	..
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	500	8½	8½	8½	..
81	73⅝	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	20	75½	75½	75½	..
16⅜	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	500	11¼	11	11	11½
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	600	69½	68⅝	68⅝	69¼
24	17½	1.60	Life Saver	500	20		20	..
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libby-Owens-F	1000	27½	27	27	27½
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	21¼	21	21	..
35⅝	16⅛	1¶	Liquid-Carbonic	300	20½	20	20	21¾
35⅛	20⅝	1	Loew's Inc	2100	27	25½	25⅝	26⅝
3	1½	..	Loft Inc	200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	39	39	39	..
128½	119⅝	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	125	125	125	..
62½	41	3b	Louisville & N	300	40¼	40	40¼	40
3⅜	1¼	..	Louisiana OR	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
19½	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	100	12½	12½	12½	..
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	900	23¾	23½	23½	..
62⅛	36	2	Macy (RH) & Co	800	38	37	37	..
7	2⅝	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	4½	4½	4½	..
4¼	1½	..	Mallinson	100	2	2	2	..
35	20	..	Man Elv gtd	140	35	33½	33½	33
29⅜	10¾	..	Man Elv mg	6800	29⅝	26⅝	27½	27¼
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	600	6	5¾	5¾	6
44⅝	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	500	35	34¾	34¾	..
40⅜	24¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	800	26⅛	25¼	25¼	26¼
19⅝	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	600	10⅞	10½	10½	11
32	17	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
8¾	4⅛	..	Maytag	100	5	5	5	..
28½	10	.75g	Maytag pf ww	100	24	24	24	..
92½	49	6	Maytag 1pf	40	72½	72	72	..
4½	1¼	h	McCrory Stores	100	2	2	2	..
25⅝	5⅛	h	McCrory pf	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
10½	4	..	McGraw-Hill	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	2800	46¼	44⅞	44⅞	46
94¼	79	4	McKeesport Tin	300	85⅛	85	85	..
94¼	79	4	McKeesport Tin	300	85⅛	85	85	..
63½	9½	h	McLellan Sto pf	100	57	57	57	..
39	26	2	Melville Shoe	200	33	32⅞	32⅞	..
30	16½	1	Mesta Mach	200	26	25	25	26
6½	3	..	Miami Cop	200	3⅝	3½	3½	..
14¾	9⅛	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	1400	11⅜	11½	11½	11½
59	36	1¶	Min Honeywell	200	52¼	52	52	..
5⅞	1⅝	..	Min Moline	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
14⅞	4⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1300	6⅜	5⅜	5⅝	6¼
34⅜	13½	..	Mo K&T pf	400	15½	14½	14½	..
6	2	h	Mo Pacific	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
55½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	900	52¼	50¾	50¾	51⅝
35⅝	20	..	Montgom Ward	8800	24¼	22⅝	22⅞	23⅞
52½	37	3	Morrell & Co	100	52	52	52	..
1⅜	½	..	Mother Lode	100	½	½	½	..
44¾	15¼	..	Motor Products	200	18	18	18	..
16½	6⅜	..	Motor Wheel	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
15⅜	5¼	..	Mullings Mfg	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
11⅝	3⅞	..	Muray Body	700	5	4¾	4¾	5
			—N—					
32¼	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	900	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
12¾	3¼	.h	Nat Bel H pf	200	5	5	5	..
49½	31	2	Nat Biscuit	400	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32
23⅝	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	800	13½	12	13⅛	13½
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1200	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅞
3	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
32⅞	16½	.50b	Nat Enam & St	200	24½	23¾	23¾	..
163	135	5	Nat Lead	100	150	150	150	..
116	100½	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	111	111	111	..
15½	7½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	1500	8⅛	7¾	7¾	7¾
58¼	37½	1	Nat Steel	800	40¼	38½	38½	..
18¾	9	.60	Nat Tea	800	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	..
30¼	6½	..	Neisner Bros	200	19½	19⅝	19⅝	..
49⅞	17	1	J J Newberry	200	35	34½	34½	..
13	6	..	Newport Indus	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
24⅜	11½	..	NY Air Brake	100	14½	14½	14½	..
45¼	18⅝	..	NY Central	5600	21¾	20	20⅛	21⅜
26⅞	9	..	NY Chi & StL	100	12	12	12	..
43¼	17½	..	NY C & StL pf	100	18	18	18	..
1¼	⅛	h	NY Investors	100	½	½	½	..
24⅛	9	..	NY NH & H	1100	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
1¾	⅝	..	NY Rys pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
22⅞	9½	.40	NY Shipbldg	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
99½	82	6	NY Steam 6%	10	90	90	90	..
45⅞	33¼	1b	Noranda M	800	41¼	39¾	40	41
187	161	10¶	Norfolk & West	100	168	168	168	..
100	82	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	95½	95½	95½	94¾
25¼	12	.50‡	North American	3000	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	13
3¾	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	1200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
74⅛	47½	6	No Am Edison pf	100	65	65	65	..
36¼	14½	..	Northern Pacific	700	17⅞	16¾	16¾	17¼
4½	1⅜	..	Norwalk Tires	200	2	2	2	..
40¼	30	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	10	39	39	39	39¾
			—O—					
15⅞	8½	.30b	Ohio Oil	1900	10¼	10	10	10¼
27⅜	9	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	11⅞	11	11	..
6⅜	3⅝	..	Omnibus	700	5⅛	5	5⅛	4¾
14⅝	5⅛	..	Oppenheim Col	500	6½	6½	6½	..
18⅜	13⅜	.60	Otis Elevator	1900	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
8	3⅝	..	Otis Steel	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
94	61½	3	Owens Ill Glass	200	66¼	65¾	66¼	..
			—P—					
6⅜	2	..	Pacific Coast	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
23½	15	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	600	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	200	25	25	25	25
34	20	..	Pacific Mills	400	22	20½	20½	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Pac W Oil Corp	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
6⅝	2¾	..	Packard Motor	3900	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
5⅞	1¾	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	2600	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
6⅞	2½	..	Park Utah	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
4¼	½	..	Pathe Exchange	2700	1	1	1	1⅛
24¾	11½	..	Pathe Exch A	400	13	12	12¾	..
21½	12⅝	..	Patino Mines	200	13½	13½	13½	..
4⅞	2	..	Peerless Motor	300	2⅛	2	2	2
7¾	2⅞	..	Penn Dixie Cem	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
67⅞	51½	1.20¶	Penney (JC)	1400	57	56¼	56¼	..
39⅛	21	1b	Pennsylvania RR	1200	23	21¼	21¼	23¼
43⅞	22¼	..	Peoples GasLt&C	600	23½	22¼	22¼	24
8	2⅛	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	2½	2½	2½	..
18⅞	13¾	.50b	Phelps Dodge	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	..
6¾	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	600	4¼	4	4	4
20¾	14½	1	Phillips Pet	2600	16	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞
6½	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	1800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
1⅛	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	½	½	½	..
11⅜	4½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	200	6	6	6	6
18¼	8⅛	..	Pitts Term pf	10	18	18	18	..
16¾	8	1	Plymouth Oil	600	9	8¾	8¾	9½
14⅞	6	..	Poor & Co B	200	8	7⅝	7⅝	8⅜
29⅜	10½	..	Postal Tel pf	1200	14	13	13	14
41¼	33½	1.50	Procter & Gam	600	37	36¼	36½	36½
114	102½	5	Procter & G pf	10	114	114	114	114
45	30½	2.80	Public Service	3000	31⅜	30¾	30¾	30½
59⅜	38⅝	3	Pullman	1200	40¼	39½	39½	..
14⅞	7¼	..	Pure Oil	600	7¾	7½	7½	..
19¾	9⅛	1	Purity Bakeries	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
			—R—					
9⅛	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	7100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5½
43⅜	23¼	..	Radio pf A	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	38¾
35⅝	15	..	Radio pf B	2200	25	23½	23¼	25
4¼	1½	h	Radio-Keith-O	400	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅝
23	14½	1	Raybestos Man	200	18⅝	18	18	..
6	1⅝	..	Reis & Co	100	2	2	2	..
13⅜	6	..	Remington Rand	2100	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8
69½	32⅝	..	RemRand 1pf	100	43	43	43	..
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
25⅞	10½	..	Republic I & S	3100	13	12⅛	12m	12⅝
67½	37	..	Repub I&S pf	600	44	42	42	44
27⅞	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
13½	5⅛	..	Ritter Dental M	100	5⅞	5¾	5¾	..
33⅛	21	..	Roan Antip CM	400	22¾	22½	22½	23
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	400	7⅞	7½	7½	..
39⅛	32¼	1.7½e	Royal Dutch	300	34½	33⅝	33⅝	..
			—S—					
57	44	3	Safeway Stores	100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46¾
27⅞	15⅜	.20b	St Joseph Lead	200	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
6⅛	2	.h	StL & SF pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
51	41	.70	Scott Paper	10	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	..
2	⅞	.h	Seaboard Air L	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
38⅜	23¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	600	25	23	23	..
51¼	31	..	Sears Roebuck	1400	36⅝	35¼	35¾	36⅛
2	¾	h	Seneca Cop	400	¾	¾	¾	..
9	4⅜	..	Servel Inc	1400	5¼	5	5	5¼
13¼	5⅛	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	6	6	6	..
11½	6½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	7	7	7	6⅞
24⅛	8⅜	..	Simmons	1400	10	9¼	9¼	9⅞
11¼	7¼	.55b	Simms Petroleum	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
42	20	..	Sloss Shef pf	10	20	20	20	..
17	6¾	..	Snider Packing	600	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
104¼	86	5.50	Solvay Am pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
19⅞	12½	.60	Socony Vacuum	2100	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
22½	12¼	1½	So Calif Edison	700	12¼	12	12	12¼
2¾	2¼	..	So Dairies B	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
33¾	14⅞	..	Southern Pacific	6700	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	17¾
39⅝	29¼	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	200	31½	30½	31¼	..
36⅛	11½	..	Southern Ry	4700	16⅛	14¾	15	16
41¼	14	..	Southern Ry pf	200	18½	18⅛	18½	..
13	5¾	..	Spalding & Bros	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
8	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11⅜	5⅝	..	Sperry Corp	2700	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7⅝
31½	21⅞	2	Spicer pf	100	25¾	25⅝	25¾	..
67½	19	..	Spieg May Stern	200	50¼	50	50¼	..
25¼	17¼	1	Stand Brands	1700	19½	19	19	19⅜
17	6¼	..	Stand Gas & El	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½
17	6⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	600	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
38½	17½	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	200	19⅝	19	19	19½
42⅞	30⅝	1	Stand Oil Calif	1900	33¾	32½	32½	33¾
110¼	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	109½	109½	109½	..
32¾	25	1	Sta Oil Ind	2700	26¾	26½	26½	26¾
41	29	2	Stand Oil Kan	200	29	29	29	..
50⅛	40⅝	1	Stand Oil NJ	400	44	43⅝	43⅝	44
14¼	6	..	Starrett Co	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
10⅝	4½	..	Stewart Warner	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
13¼	4⅞	..	Stone & Webster	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
9¼	2¼	..h	Studebaker	3700	3	3	3	3
47	11½	..h	Studebaker pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
117	100	6	Sun Oil pf	20	116⅝	116¼	116¼	116
3	1¼	..	Superior Oil	400	2	2	2	2
15¾	4⅝	..	Superior Steel	200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	..
5¾	3⅛	..	Sweets Co Amer	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
			—T—					
29⅜	20	1	Texas Corp	2800	22½	22	22	22⅜
43¼	30	2	Texas Gulf Sul	400	35	34	34	34¾
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	—	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
12	6¾	..	Texas & P land	800	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
15⅛	8	..	Thatcher Mfg	200	10	10	10	..
9⅛	3½	..	Thermoid	1600	3½	3½	3½	..
8¼	4	..	Third Ave Ry	2600	7⅜	6⅛	7⅜	6⅜
20¼	10	..	Thompson Prod	400	12	11¾	11¾	..
5½	1¾	..	Thompson Star	500	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2½
14⅝	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅜
85⅛	64½	3¼g	Tide W Osso pf	200	81	80	80	..
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
8½	5⅛	.25b	Transamerica	200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾
41	24	1	Timken Roller	800	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29½
40	33	2.50	Srico Products	400	36½	36½	36½	36⅞
6¾	3⅛	..	Tri Continental	800	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
9⅜	3⅜	..	Truscon Steel	600	4⅝	4½	4½	..
39	6	..	Twin City RT pf	80	22	20½	20½	..
			—U—					
4	1	..	Ulen & Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	1400	41	40	40¼	40¼
20⅛	13¾	1	Union Oil Calif	300	15¼	15	15	..
133⅞	90	6	Union Pacific	300	97	93⅝	94½	97
21¼	15⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	400	19⅝	19¼	19¼	18⅞
37⅜	13⅝	..	United Air & Tr	2800	14⅞	13⅞	14	14⅜
11¼	9¾	..	United Aircraft wi	1700	11	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝
6½	4⅛	..	United Airlines wi	1900	4¼	4	4	4⅛
29¼	22½	1.60	United Biscuit	300	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22½
46½	35	2.40	United Carbon	400	41	40½	40½	40¾
8⅞	3½	..	United Corp	8500	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	4
27⅞	24¾	3	United Corp pf	800	26⅛	25¾	25¾	26
6	3⅛	..	United El Coal	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
77	59	2¶	United Fruit	500	72	71	71¾	71
20⅛	14⅛	1.20	United Gas Im	1800	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½
99⅜	86	5	United Gas I pf	200	95	95	95	..
13	7½	..	US Distrib pf	10	7½	7½	7½	..
15¼	6⅛	..	US & For Sec	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
50½	34¼	1	US Gypsum	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
140⅞	115	7	US Gypsum pf	10	139	139	139	..
64¾	34½	..	US Indus Alco	1500	37½	36	37	37½
11⅞	5⅛	..	US Leather	300	6½	6½	6½	..
19¾	7½	..	US Leather A	400	10	9¾	9¾	9½
33	15½	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	1800	19⅛	18	18	18½
12¾	4	..	US Realty	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
24	11	..	US Rubber	2400	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	15½
61¼	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	1700	36⅞	34½	34⅞	36⅞
141	96⅝	2b	US Smelt R&M	2400	122	111½	113	121⅝
65⅛	54½	3.50	US Smelt pf	300	65	65	65	65⅛
59⅞	31⅞	..	US Steel	8200	33¾	32	32¼	32⅞
99½	76⅝	2	US Steel pf	300	77½	76¾	76¾	77½
3	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5⅜	2	..	Utilities P&Lt A	300	2	2	2	..
			—V—					
1⅞	¾	..	Vadsco Sales	200	¾	¾	¾	..
31¾	14	..	Vanadium	400	16¾	16	16	16¾
26	10	6	Va-C Chem 6%	200	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16½
79	52	3b	Vulcan Detin	50	62	60½	60½	62
			—W—					
4⅞	1⅞	h	Wabash RR	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8⅝	2⅝	h	Wabash pf A	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
6⅜	2¼	..	Walworth	100	3½	3½	3½	4
12	5	..	Ward Baking A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
8¼	2¾	..	Warner Bros A	1200	11⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
13⅝	5½	..	Warren Bros	1300	6½	6	6	..
29⅝	15⅝	.50¶	Wesson Oil	400	27⅜	26¾	27	28
66½	52½	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
80	57¾	7	W Penn El 7%	10	68	68	68	68
6¼	1⅞	..	Westn Dairy P A	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
17¼	7½	..	Westn Maryland	300	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9
17½	4⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	..
66⅞	30⅞	..	Westn Union	1600	34½	33	33¾	33⅞
36	15⅞	.60	Westing Air Br	900	18½	17½	17½	18⅝
47¼	27⅞	..	Westing Elec	3700	32¼	30½	30½	31¾
14	6	..	Weston El Instru	400	8	7½	7½	..
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	20½	19½	19½	..
31½	21¼	2	White Rock	100	25	25	25	..
29	18	..	Wheeling Steel	100	14	14	14	..
5¾	2½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
9	4¾	..	Wilson & Co	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
26⅝	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	1400	23¾	22½	22½	23¾
84½	53	1g	Wilson & C pf	600	83	82½	82½	83
54⅞	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	1500	47⅞	47	47	47¾
42	23⅝	..	Wor Pump B pf	100	28	28	28	..
65⅛	54½	3½¶	Wrigley	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
			—Y—					
7¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
22¾	13	1	Young Sp & W	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝
33¾	12⅝	..	Youngstown	600	15½	15	15	15⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶ Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued.

Power Promotion By the Government Declared Wasteful

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—That the Government is creating an enormous competitive, and probably wasteful, power promotion is a conclusion advanced by J. L. Amberg, economist of Harriman Co., from a study of the Coal Association's recent report on the intention of the Government to spend $904,000,000 to create water power electricity.

Mr. Amberg has brought up to date the figures of the association on existing power plant capacity and power production. It is pointed out that in order to arrive at possible future consumption, the average electric power production on a weekly basis for the year specified by the association (1932) was roughly 1.45 billion kilowatt hours, whereas in the present-year production is running at an average of 1.6 billion, and in 1929, the peak year, was only just over 1.7 billion weekly.

In 1932 total consumption was 18.4 billion and additional capacity proposed of 19.6 billion a year. The combined capacity in due course is expected to be nearly 5 billion, which is found to be nearly triple recent output. The use of electricity, in order to take up the slack of both private and public production, will have to increase two or threefold in the localities served, he said, adding that this seemed likely only in the distant future.

Wheat Values Have Late Setbacks

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Late setbacks of wheat values today followed announcement that the United States wheat visible supply total had failed to show an expected reduction.

Preceding the late decline of wheat prices, the market reflected buying of futures for millers. The movement of wheat today from rural sources was small, and the bulk of arrivals here went to elevator interests, presumably for shipment East.

Wheat closed easy, ¼-¾ under Saturday's finish, Dec. new 1.06⅝-¾, corn ½-⅝ down, Dec. new 79¼-⅜, oats ⅝ off to ⅝ up, and provisions at 12 to 20 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; metals lead decline.

Bonds: Irregular; Treasuries ease.

Curb: Soft; some specialties resistant.

Foreign Exchanges Lower; gold currencies react. Cotton: Lower; local and southern selling; liquidation.

Sugar Steady; Cuban buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; increased visible supply.

Corn: Lower: shipping demand slow.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower; top $10.50.

Hogs: Twenty-five cents lower; top $7.20.

Foreign

London—With dealings moderate, a good tone was registered on the stock exchange today. Industrials were the firmest section on investment buying with surplus funds. Gilt-edged securities and oil shares were dull, while gold mining stocks and transatlantic issues were uncertain. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Reflecting the weakness in the Wall Street market, business on the Bourse was stagnant today. Rentes improved, but trading was light and international issues weakened. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—After a dull session, the Boerse closed with an optimistic tone on reports of the further reduction in unemployment.

Electric Light Revenues

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Revenues of the Electric Light and Power industry in July amounted to $146,529,400 compared with $143,211,700 in the like month last year, the Edison Electric Institute reports. For the 12 months ended July 31 revenues amounted to $1,808,943,200 compared with $1,774,993,500 in the previous 12 months.

Lake Shore Mines Net

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., reports for the year ended June 30 net income of $10,145,105, equivalent to $5.07 a share on the capital stock, compared with $7,215,192, or $3.61 a share, in the previous fiscal year.

More Bank Openings

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The American Banker reports 69 bank openings during August, of which 20 are national and 49 under state charter. This brings the openings so far in 1934 to 1124, of which 379 are national and 745 state institutions.

U. S. Dollar Closes $4.99 13-16 to Pound

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 3-16 cent to the pound today, closing at $4.99 13-16.

The rise was due to a general trade demand and on covering by short selling speculators following reports that an American equalization fund was supporting the dollar.

The French franc closed at 74.94 to the pound as compared with Saturday's close of 74.84.

The price of bar gold advanced 2½ pence to 140 shillings, 11½ pence ($35.23) a fine ounce, and an amount valued at £145,000 ($674,-831.25) was purchased.

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 1¼ centime today, closing at 14.9825 francs (6.673 cents to the franc) as compared with Saturday's unofficial close of 14.97 francs (6.68 cents). The opening today was at 14.975 francs (6.677 cents).

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.484 marks (40.29 cents to the mark) as compared with 2.486 marks (40.22 cents), the previous quotations.

Demand for Steel Products Scattered

A slight gain in steel demand, mainly representing orders held back during the holidays, has emerged since Labor Day, while steel works operations last week due to the suspension on Monday averaged only 18 per cent, down ½ point from the preceding week, states the magazine Steel.

So far the improvement has been too scattered to indicate a definite trend. Sheet mill operations, respondnng to miscellaneous and seasonal purchasing, have advanced 3 points to 20 per cent, while tin plate mills, reflecting export sales, are up 5 to 40 per cent.

Automobile production during the week increased about 25 per cent to 40,000 cars, on resumption by Ford, though the aggregate still was 12,000 units short of the weekly output before manufacturers shut down for holidays.

Preparations for new models generally are indefinite, and except for tentative inquiries from parts makers there is nothing to indicate an early renewal in buying from this source.

Rate of Steel Output Increases 2.5 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The American Iron & Steel Institute today estimated steel production for the current week at 20.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 18.4 per cent last week and 22.3 per cent a month ago.

The increase lifts the operating rate 2.5 points or 13.6 per cent as compared with last week's rate which was the lowest reached since the bank holiday in March, 1933. This low level was partly due to the Labor Day holiday.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	12.90	13.08	12.89	12.93	—.23
December	13.04	13.19	13.04	13.06	—.21
January	13.12	13.29	13.09	13.09	—.22
March	13.22	13.29	13.16	13.16	—.20
May	13.26	13.36	13.22	13.22	—.21
July	13.33	13.40	13.28	13.28	—.20

Spots 13.20, off 20 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.81	6.91	6.80	6.90	—.14
December	6.77	6.85	6.77	6.85	—.15
January	6.76	6.84	6.76	6.84	—.15
March	6.76	6.85	6.76	6.84	—.15
May	6.75	6.82	6.75	6.83	—.15
July	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	—.13

Tone at close: Quiet.

Western Railroad's Gross Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The principal railroads operating in the Pacific Coast and mountain states are showing substantial increases in gross over last year, according to a special report made by the Bank of America (California). Four transcontinental carriers, serving California, the report states, showed increases of 10.5 per cent in gross revenue and 8 per cent in net operating income for the late summer business over a comparable period last year.

Chain Store Sales Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Aggregate volume of the first 13 chain and mail order units to report for August was estimated at $88,911,512, a gain of 10.9 per cent over the sales of $80,124,710 for the like period of last year. Sales of the same companies for the first eight months of the year were estimated at $671,851,130, or 20 per cent above the like period last year.

Stores in St. Louis Protest New Sales Tax of 2 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10—Business was stopped for five minutes in department and other downtown stores recently as a protest against the 2 per cent sales tax approved by the special revenue committee of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen. Instead of going on with sales, store employees spent the period distributing circulars. The circulars stated that a city sales tax would bear most heavily on persons of small incomes, and gave a list of the aldermen and their telephone numbers.

The tax, which would run for three years under the drafted ordinance, was proposed by the Democratic city administration as an emergency revenue raising device. Its advocates regard it as the only means of avoiding a deficit in municipal funds, and give sufficient income to pay interest on city bonds and keep up the sinking fund. Thirteen of the 29 aldermen, including Mr. Walter J. G. Neun, president, are said to favor the tax. Ten oppose it, and the attitude of the remaining six is not known.

If the tax is enacted retail sales in St. Louis will be twice taxed and to the extent of 2⅝ per cent. At the last special session of the Missouri Legislature a statute was placed on the law books taxing sales one-half of 1 per cent. It was designed to meet an emergency in State finance similar to that which now confronts St. Louis, whose financial condition has been considered exceptionally good.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off 2 P. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Sept. 8 was $11,-464,381,250, a decrease of $233,380,650, or 2 per cent, as compared with the market value of $11,697,761,900 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $13,785,302,-750, indicating a decrease during the year of $2,320,921,500, or 16.8 per cent.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	1.06	1.06⅝	1.05½	1.05⅝	—.01⅛
December	1.07⅛	1.07⅞	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	—.01¼
May	1.07⅞	1.08¾	1.07½	1.07½	—.01¼
Corn					
September	.77¼	.78½	.78⅛	.78⅛	—.01⅜
December	.79½	.80	.79⅛	.79¼	—.01
May	.81⅞	.82	.81¼	.81⅜	—.01⅛
Oats					
September	.54½	.55	.54½	.54¾	+ ¼
December	.54½	.55¼	.54⅜	.54⅝	— ⅜
May	.54⅝	.54¾	.54½	.54½	— ⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
September	.84½	.83⅜	.83½
December	.85¾	.84⅝	.84⅝
May	.90⅝	.89½	.89⅝

Dividend Declarations

Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.25 a share, payable Oct. 1, to stockholders of record Sept. 21. This is at the rate of $13 a share annually, the same rate which has obtained since 1929.

Cotton Prices Irregular

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Liquidation and some scattered selling of cotton in response to the official crop figures published after the close of the market on Saturday was absorbed on an opening decline of about 14 to 25 points today. Offerings then tapered off, and the market was comparatively quiet later with prices showing moderate rallies on trade buying and covering. December sold up from 13.04 to 13.19 or within 8 points of Saturday's closing quotations but later reacted slightly under liquidation promoted by an easier turn in the wheat and stock markets. The mid-afternoon market was quiet at net declines of 13 to 14 points.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Wool Top futures closed barely steady, 1 higher to 7 lower.

	High	Low	Last
March	80.6	80.6	79.4b
April	81.0	81.0	80.2b
May	81.0	81.0	80.3b

b—Bid.

First National Stores

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—First National Stores reports that sales for the four weeks ended Aug. 25 totaled $8,470,483 compared with $8,118,503 for the like period last year.

Cotton Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for the sale of a New York Cotton Exchange seat at $17,300, a decline of $950 from the previous transfer.

Ickes Clamps Lid Tighter on Illegal Petroleum Output

Approves New Purchasing Plan—Alternative to Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—A plan intended to prevent a threatened collapse of the wholesale gasoline market and at the same time to clamp the lid down more tightly on illegal petroleum production was approved by Secretary Ickes.

Brought forward by the industry and recommended by its planning and coördination committee, the proposal provides for purchase of surplus gasoline by major oil companies in the entire area east of the Rocky Mountains.

Most of the gasoline will be obtained from small, independent refiners.

Oil circles considered this to be one of the most significant steps yet taken in the joint campaign for government and private enterprise to restore stability to the $12,000,-000,000 industry.

Regarded in informed quarters as an alternative to price fixing, the plan, the oil administration said, is expected to bring more effective relief from low refinery prices which have been depressed by huge gasoline stocks in storage and the dumping of gasoline made from "hot," or illegally produced oil.

Holders of excess gasoline are to sign agreements not to process any oil produced illegally in return for a chance to dispose of their surplus.

Mr. Ickes has been told that purchases probably will begin at once and that they should reach about 1,700,000 barrels in the first month. They may continue at around 1,-258,000 a month for several months.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	49½c	49½c	33⅛c
Time loans— 60-90 days	¾@ ¼	¾@ ¼	⅝@ ½
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	1 @1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	⅝@ ½
4 months	½@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅞@ ¾
6 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@ ½	⅞@ ⅝	⅞@ ⅛
3 mos bills	⅞@1	⅝@ ⅞	½
Bar silver	21⅛d	21⅞d	18⅛d
Bar gold	141s 1½d	140s 9d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	3
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$5.00	$4.99	$8.2397
Cables	5.00⅛	4.99⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0667	.0668	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2377	.2378	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc	.3302	.3307	.3267
Italy—lira	.0870	.0869½	.0891
Germany—mark	.4016	.4020	.4033
Holland—florin	.6852	.6862	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2577	.2579	.4537
Norway—krone	.2511	.2513	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2231	.2233	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1384	.1385	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0096¼	.0096	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1925	.1916	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0422	.0422	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0225	.0225	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.3015	.3015	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1919	.1919	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0455	.0455	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0102	.0102	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3925	.3960	*
Shanghai—dol	.3532	.3581	*
India—rupee	.3765	.3761	.6180
Japan—yen	.2995	.2995	.8440
Java—florin	.6895	.6897	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5875	.5875	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3333	.3333	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0844	.0844	.2025
Chile—peso	.1035	.1035	.2060
Peru—sol	.2295	.2295	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8188	.8188	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0294	1.0288	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2795	.2795	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Sat.
High	99.30	99.34	99.41	99.26	99.10	99.10
Low	99.26	99.26	99.26	99.04	99.04	99.06
Last	99.28	99.30	99.28	99.26	99.06	99.08

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Feb. 5; Low ... 99.04 April 21

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.64 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 7 was: Receipts, $25,362,945; expenditures, $46,681,697; balance, $2,112,765,265; customs receipts for the month, $5,911,943. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $623,153,204; expenditures, $1,095,527,307 (including $595,482,023 of emergency expenditures), excess of expenditures, $472,374,104; gold assets, $7,-965,249,922.

Apartment Houses Income

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—An increase of 24.3 per cent in the net income from apartment houses in two of the most popular residential sections of New York City was shown during the first 6 months of the year, according to a special report submitted to the State Department of Insurance. The report included 26 elevator houses of six or more stories operated under assignment of rents by the department as rehabilitator of the New York Title & Mortgage Co.

California Crude Oil Output

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—California crude oil output during the week ended Sept. 8 averaged 502,400 barrels daily, an increase of 41,900 barrels over the previous week.

Commerce and Finance

Treasury's $1,774,748,500 Issues May Still Inflation Fear

Business and Industry

Federal Financing Offer May Annul Fear of Inflation

Treasury's $1,774,748,500 of New Issues Regarded as Orthodox

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—After weeks of careful deliberation involving the White House as well as financial officials of the Government, the Treasury yesterday announced a program for the refinancing of $1,774,748,500 of government paper in a manner calculated both to still fear of future inflation and to reduce the debt service burden on the Treasury. The move was immediately welcomed in financial circles as evidence of orthodox financing intention. Wall Street was reported to consider the offers attractive and also a welcome assurance that for the time being the Treasury is not planning on further currency expansion or any more concessions to silver.

Operations Merely Exchange

The operations proposed are merely a matter of exchange. Notes or bonds are offered for the $1,250,000,000 of Fourth Liberty loans called for Oct. 15 and two-year notes for Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $524,748,500 which fall due Sept. 15.

Bondholders will have their choice between four-year notes dated Sept. 15 and bearing 2½ per cent interest, or 3¼ per cent bonds maturing in 10 or 12 years. The attractiveness of the offer is increased by a guarantee that holders of the called Liberties will receive interest on them up to Oct. 15. At the same time interest on the exchanged securities will begin on Sept. 15.

Despite the extra initial burden on the Treasury which this double premium on the exchange entails, officials estimated that retirement of the old Fourth Liberties bearing 4¼ per cent will save the Government approximately $15,000,000 a year in interest. An even greater saving could of course have been achieved had the interest on the exchange bonds been put at 3 per cent instead of 3¼.

Notes May Lead Bonds

The Treasury expects the short-term bonds will be in greater demand than bonds among banks which hold about two-thirds of the called liberties. The independent investors are, however, expected to prefer the longer term bonds which will mature April 15, 1946, but will be redeemable two years earlier.

Holders of the maturing treasury certificates—series TS 1934—have only one exchange offer. It consists of two year notes bearing 1½ per cent, the same as the notes for which they will be exchanged.

The entire operation, it is carefully explain d in Treasury circles, brings no new money into the public vaults. Nor does it expand the public debt. For the time-being the Treasury considers it has ample cash on hand both to carry the Government for another three months and to pay off those holders of maturing securities who do not participate in the conversion.

New financing, it is indicated, will not be undertaken until the Government bond market become noticeably firmer than it is at present. Such operations might be undertaken in December if the market firms.

In addition to the liberties involved in yesterday's announcement, there remain some $3,200,000,000 which can be called in at any time. The next call date is Oct. 15.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The bond market opened today lacking the usual enthusiasm following such an announcement as the Treasury department made yesterday regarding its September financing program.

The consensus in brokerage circles is that there is nothing sensational or unusual in the Treasury's offering. It is thought that the treasury made the three offerings at the same time as a feeler to sound out the market as to which type of security is the most acceptable. Of the certificate issue, note issue and long term bond issue, it is generally held that the four-year, short-term note is by far the most attractive and will probably prove the most popular.

This particular type of offering is also thought to be a bid for business from a slightly different source, namely, the insurance companies and large private investment organizations who have not been active in the market for some time. It is said that such organizations, not particularly trustful of Administration policies, do not want long term paper and that is why they would take the four-year or 2½-year issues instead of the 12-year.

It behooves the Government, say observers, to seek new sources of business as the banks have indicated their reluctance to buy any more Government bonds, inasmuch as about 39 per cent of the banks' reserves are invested in them. This attitude undoubtedly was relayed to the Treasury department, which by its latest financing move is seen to be going along with the market rather than trying to buck it.

The extent of operations in the bond market today will be interesting. Unless there is a rally it may be conjectured that most of the buying was carried on by government agencies as it is well known that they have been the most active participants in the market.

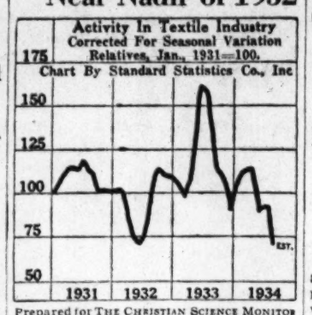
Fewer Bank Openings Are Reported During August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Banks are continuing to open but at a reduced rate. The American Banker reports that 69 banking institutions opened their doors for business during the month of August, of which 20 were national and 49 under state charters.

Banks opened during 1934 to Sept. 1 totaled 1124, of which 379 were national and 745 were state institutions.

Textile Operations Near Nadir of 1932



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEFORE the textile mill strike, activity in this industry had fallen almost to the low point of the depression registered in the summer of 1932. This has reflected a heavy accumulation of inventories, which probably can be worked off during the strike period.

Modernization Loan Rules Are Modified By Housing Board

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Property owners who are seeking modernization loans under the Housing Act are being assisted by the Federal Housing Administration, who is endeavoring to remove such barriers as unpaid taxes or delinquent mortgage installments.

Full payment of taxes and/or full settlement of all mortgage installments would not hereafter be an absolute requisite to getting housing loans, if participating lending institutions were willing otherwise to extend credit, James A. Moffett, administrator, announced. He said that it was up to the banks and other lending agencies to use their own judgment.

Modernization loans applications are expected to increase sharply from this new policy announcement, at least to the extent of several hundred thousand.

Mr. Moffett declared that banks in many states have reported that they are willing to make loans because they were certain the property owners would repay them in spite of the fact that some delinquencies in taxes and mortgage payments had not been entirely cleared up.

The administrator also ordered a modification of regulations to permit the use of discretion by institutions coöperating in the housing program.

Plumbing Supplies Sales Rise Results From Housing Loans

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Plumbing supplies sales have turned strongly upward in the home and apartment house divisions, due to federal housing loans, says a Dun & Bradstreet review. This is in contrast to the predominance of orders from industrial centers during the first six months of the current year.

"Supplementing the funds distributed by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the money now being provided by the National Housing Act is giving the strongest impetus to the movement of equipment into residences that has been in evidence since 1930," says the review. "In the modernization of any house, it is the bathroom and kitchen which are given first consideration. This probably accounts for the fact that fully 60 to 80 per cent of the money now being received on loans from the NHA is going directly into this equipment.

"Without this new sales outlet, which did not become of significant importance until the latter part of August, wholesale distribution of plumbing supplies during the first seven months of the year reached dollar volume, ranging from 25 to 40 per cent larger than that in the corresponding period of 1933,

"As favorable as this increase may appear, however, full cognizance must be taken of the fact that during the first quarter of 1933 the lowest level in 30 years had been reached. The expansion, nevertheless, has been sufficient to enable many firms to emerge definitely from the red, and the majority of the leading manufacturers are reasonably certain of showing a profit on their operations during 1934 for the first time since 1930.

"The rise in general operating schedules during the first quarter of the year was checked during April and in the months that followed a steady recession was in progress, but even during August the level was maintained above that of 1933."

Wage Earners' Living Costs Still Rising

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The cost of living of wage earners continued its upward trend with a rise of 0.6 per cent from July to August, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The increase brought living costs to a level of 3.5 per cent above that of a year ago, but 21 per cent below that of August, 1929.

North Carolina's Gold Mining Industry Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 10—The gold mining industry has taken an upward turn in North Carolina during recent months, it was announced here by Mr. H. J. Bryson, geologist attached to the State Department of Conservation and Development. During the past, gold has been found in one-third of the 100 counties comprising the state Mr. Bryson said. Formerly, a mint was operated at Charlotte, where gold was coined. It was brought in from numerous mines in the surrounding country.

Retailers Resent Government Entry In Private Trades

Protest Production and Distribution of Leather Goods for Relief

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 — Growing alarm over the intrusion of government into private business is being widely voiced by business men in various fields. Merchants, however, seem to be protesting the loudest, as from the very outset it hits distribution the hardest because for a time, at least, much of the manufacturing may be done by private manufacturers under governmental contracts.

Federal Competition "Uneconomic"

A statement from Channing E. Sweitzer, on behalf of the National Retail Dry Goods Association of which he is managing director, attacks particularly the negotiations of the Administration for the production and distribution of shoes, jackets, gloves and other leather products for relief purposes.

"Our employment and relief problems will not be solved through unsound and uneconomic governmental competition with private business, which must inevitably result in further unemployment of labor lower wages and additional business failures," Mr. Sweitzer states.

The preparations of the Government for entering into the manufacture and distribution of shoes is cited as an example of harmful interference.

Mr. Sweitzer emphasizes that such a program will "confront private business with a form of competition which cannot be met on any fair and equitable basis and will eventually and inevitably demoralize the shoe market—both wholesale and retail—by depressing prices below cost levels.

Jeopardizes Shoe Retailers

"The establishment and operation of Government controlled outlets to distribute footwear to a substantial portion of our people will jeopardize the ability of thousands of well established shoe retailers to observe the provisions of the retail code, intended to create employment and to pay a living wage. It will retard recovery and undermine the economic stability of shoe manufacturers and retailers, most of whom are already struggling for existence due to increased tax burdens and higher labor costs."

Declaring that the whole plan constitutes a "grave, vicious circle," Mr. Sweitzer concludes:

"If shoe retailers, furniture retailers, electrical appliance dealers, or retailers of any line of goods sell less—their orders placed with manufacturers will be less. If manufacturers' volume shrinks—industrial employment must be reduced. If the plan spreads, we shall be confronted with a system of governmental production and distribution undermining and weakening our present commercial system."

Kansas City Cattle Receipts in August Largest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10—Cattle receipts at the Kansas City market in August were 441,700 head, the largest number ever received at any market in one month. Payments to the shippers averaged almost $1,000,000 a day.

More than half of the total run was sold to the Federal Government, in its drought relief program. The commercial arrivals of 210,000 head were the largest in any August since 1927.

The former month's record of 415,897 head also was held by Kansas City. That was set in September, 1918.

This season normally is the time of greatest activity on the Kansas City market, with cattle moving in from the pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma. Shortage of feed and water has hastened the movement this year.

Total drought relief purchases in Kansas City from the start of the program to Sept. 1 were 382,500 cattle and 141,000 calves.

Financial Advertisers Convene at Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10—The Financial Advertisers Association convened here today at the Hotel Statler for its nineteenth annual convention. A great number of representatives from banks, newspapers and industrial concerns have come from all over the country to attend the four-day meeting.

Alva G. Maxwell, president of the association for the past year and now about to be succeeded, addressed the meeting today on the work that the association has accomplished during the year.

Another speaker on today's program was Lewis G. Harman, president of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, of Buffalo, who spoke on the subject of public spirited banking.

One of the outstanding speakers on the program will be James P. Warburg, president of the Bank of Manhattan, of New York, who will address the assembly on Wednesday.

Pennsylvania August Coal Shipments Show Decline

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 10 (AP)—Coal shipments at the Pennsylvania docks here totaled 775,000 tons in August, somewhat better than expected earlier in the month, but the outlook for September is not so bright, dock officials report.

Last year September loadings were 1,076,000 tons, as compared to 1,035,000 tons in August. The low mark for September loadings in recent years was 843,000 tons in 1932, and the general market

Thinks Pound Will Follow Dollar in Exchange Market

Institute Suggests Recent Sterling Drop May Be Warning That Decline in Pound Is to Follow Further Devaluation of United States Currency

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The recent decline in the pound sterling may be construed as a warning on the part of Great Britain to the United States that in case a further devaluation of the dollar is contemplated, the pound will also decline, states the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin.

The first reason for the decline in the pound is ascribed to the large shifting of funds from London to Paris caused by the fear of further devaluation of the dollar and of further depreciation of the pound which was occasioned by the new silver program of the United States Government.

Minimizes Depreciation

The second reason generally advanced for the decline is that it was intended to stimulate business activity and thus the British Equalization Fund purposely kept hands off of the currency manipulations, the analysis continues. The institute does not concur with this view, holding that "Great Britain has fully realized that currency depreciation alone is not an important stimulus to business recovery," and that "the British exporters know that, at present exchange, agreements and clearing systems are a much more important factor in the movement of foreign trade than prices."

Another explanation presented for the decline in the pound is the "desire of the British to establish a better ratio between the pound and dollar," as the dollar is considered greatly undervalued and they are not satisfied with the present quotation of $5 to the pound. A better ratio must be established between these two leading currencies, the British have maintained, in order to bring about stabilization of the pound.

"Recent statements in the press have indicated that the fluctuation of the pound must be followed by a quick stabilization in order to avoid a currency war between the United States and Great Britain," the institute says. "This too, however, does not seem to be based on facts.

"The British at present are not interested in a final stabilization of the currency. They rightfully maintain that so long as the war debt problem remains unsettled and that so long as the effects of the currency and credit experiments of the United States are unknown, a definite stabilization of the pound is impossible.

Fluctuations a Handicap

"In spite of the fluctuations of the pound sterling, British banking authorities have more than once stated that the abnormal currency conditions have an adverse effect on international trade and are a handicap to the return of more normal business conditions throughout the world.

"The British, however, maintain that the responsibility for the fluctuation of the currencies lies with the United States Government. Although the dollar has been legally stabilized, the stabilization is considered as only temporary in character, since the President of the United States still has the power to devalue the dollar by an additional 10 per cent. The British, who maintain that even at the present level the dollar is greatly undervalued, would construe a further devaluation of the United States currency as an unfriendly act.

"It is believed by many, therefore, that the recent decline in the pound was a warning on the part of Great Britain to the United States that in case a further devaluation of the dollar is contemplated, the pound too will decline. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has in the meantime alleviated the fear of an immediate devaluation of the United States currency, and under these circumstances it is to be expected that the rapid decline of the pound will soon come to an end."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Chief excitement in the Street last week was the course of Treasury credit. Quite a drama, involving an extensive dramatis personæ, was unfolded during the week.

The background of the story, of course, lay in the fact that today the Treasury is to make an exchange offering for $525,000,000 of maturing 1½ per cent certificates and $1,250,000,000 of called Liberty Bonds. The suspense lay in how the Treasury bond market would move during the week, and what the Treasury would do about it.

The week opened Tuesday prosaically with an inactive stock market, showing faint strength, and a declining government bond market.

Government Issues Decline

On Wednesday the picture was clearer. Government bonds, which had been weak through August, dropped rather sharply. The large city banks were reported not selling, as they feel it too dangerous for any one of their members to pull the skids out from the market for United States obligations, since they collectively hold so many of them. The trading was thought to consist of small holders selling and the Treasury supporting the market. Federal Farm Loan bonds, familiarly known in the Street as "Feds," and Home Owners' Loan bonds, known as "Hokeys," were particularly weak. Although bond traders generally consider that a one point spread between direct Treasury obligations and such indirect but guaranteed obligations is fair, the spread which has gradually appeared this summer brought the Feds and Hokeys on Wednesday night to three and four points below the direct Treasury obligations.

The decline in governments was in curious contrast with the Treasury statements which appeared during the latter part of the week showing that September to date has brought an actual surplus of Treasury income over expenditure. However, the Aug. 31 statement showed a deficit for that month of $227,000,000, against only $121,000,000 for the same month of 1933. Moreover the resignation of Budget Director Lew Douglas, as well as continued guesses in the Street that the Treasury is mildly embarrassed over the Sept. 15 financing contributed to the decline.

The same influence making for weakness in Treasuries was holding the dollar slightly below the gold export point, but it was not far down because cheap offerings of dollars, inspired by the exaggerated rumors of silver imports, were being covered with actual gold shipped by the larger banks to the Bank of France.

The Metal Shares

One aspect of the current inflation picture was meantime appearing on the floor of the stock exchange, where in spite of the skepticism and dullness of the general list, the metal shares, particularly the shares of silver and gold mining companies, were being bid up. The most spectacular performer, United States Smelting & Refining, was strong around 140.

On Thursday morning a leading New York daily carried a story that the Treasury had given its agents open orders to buy all the silver offered at 49.96 cents. This was just the kind of news to encourage the inflation fans, who have been reading Major Angas and talking about what the silver buying would do to the silver shares and the general market.

But on the same morning the rumor spread about the Street that the Treasury had quit buying silver, and instead was exporting gold, and selling francs short against the dollar for 90-day delivery in order to strengthen the dollar on the foreign exchanges.

On this news the shares of United States Smelting fell out of bed, closing 14½ points lower and dragging down the metal shares. The sudden appearance of such an air pocket in the coming American boom disturbed the general market and it sold off with the new unusually large volume of 600,000 shares.

Brisk Bond Rally

Meantime the morning's news brought a ruling from the U. S. Comptroller of the Currency that national banks might list Feds and Hokeys in their statements together with direct obligations of the Treasury. This news, plus the rumors that the silver buying program was in abeyance and that the Treasury was determined to prop the dollar up on the foreign exchange resulted in a brisk rally in government bonds, particularly the guaranteed issues.

By Friday, however, the surprise effect of this news had worn off. Government bonds again declined, except for the guaranteed Feds and Hokeys, which narrowed their discount below direct Treasury obligations by rising while the latter fell. Meantime, astonishment was expressed in the Street at the exchange maneuver of the Treasury. It was felt that the previous granting of free licenses to export gold accorded with the normal functioning of the gold standard, and was sufficient to keep the dollar near exchange parity. Such further direct Treasury operations of those rumored Thursday were considered as a work of supererogation, an arbitrary interference in the smooth operation of a delicate exchange mechanism, and in the end nothing more than a gesture to strengthen the bond market preliminary to today's financing. The idea that Treasury short sales of francs for 90-day delivery committed the Administration against further dollar devaluation for three months was rejected. So on Saturday not only did direct Treasury obligations decline, but the guaranteed obligations followed them. Meantime, as a sort of an anticlimax to the whole operation, the stock exchange announced an investigation into who caused the break in United States Smelting.

Two Opinions Crystallize

The whole story reflects the basis of the current opinions of both bulls and bears in the Street. These two opinions are tending to crystallize into dogmas as time goes by and the market idles along without giving any definite signal either up or down. The bulls believe that the Administration is going to spend heavily for the election and then more heavily for winter relief. This is expected to drive investment funds out of government bonds into share equities and to force the Administration to coin some more paper profit for budget balancing purposes. The bears expect these dire results, but not yet. They simply wave the back of one hand toward the bad business reports, and the other toward the calendar of coming primaries and election. And when the bulls say "A great many big spenders will be elected to Congress" the reply is, "Yes, but think of the taxes that will be imposed."

Steel Mills Look To Federal Works For Trade Outlet

Operations Lowest Since March, 1933—No Marked Change in Prices

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Steel production during August was at an average pace of 22.93 per cent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, while the same organization has estimated production for the last week as 18.4 per cent of capacity, the lowest since March, 1933 when the average gait was 15.30 per cent, the lowest in modern times.

There was of course an easy explanation for the low state of affairs in March of last year, the month of the bank holiday, one of the major crises in American history. The present low pace is more difficult to explain, but is probably due to the fact that the peak of last spring of 60 per cent of capacity was a false peak.

Projects in Offing

Government projects still loom as the best outlet for steel in the next few months. Over 60,000 tons will be needed for an aqueduct which will tap the Colorado River and supply the southern California water district. About 18,000 tons of concrete reinforcing bars will be bought soon for the Fort Peck, Mont., dam. Bids will be opened in early October on the contract of building the new downtown post office at New York, requiring 25,000 tons of steel. For a pier in the Hudson River at New York 5000 tons of steel will be required.

Automobile production is at a very low ebb just now. However, two or three makers have brought out new models; one prominent maker has announced price reductions and things are being adjusted generally as the forerunner for fresh interest in this industry.

Pig-iron production in August declined 14 per cent from July in daily rate, the pace at the end of the month being 50 per cent under that for the peak of the year. However, production so far this year has been 50 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of last year. Only 21 per cent of the available furnaces throughout the country were in operation at the start of this month.

The steel trade is not very sanguine over conditions for the rest of the year. Those who had a fortnight ago been predicting that the pace by October would reach 40 per cent of capacity have revised the estimate down to 30 to 35 per cent. It is probable that consumption of steel just now is considerably greater than an operating pace of 18.4 per cent would indicate.

Scrap Prices Unchanged

No marked change in iron and steel scrap prices has taken place over the past week, but the trend appears to be downward to new low levels for the year. For the past eight months 60 per cent of our total steel exports have consisted of scrap. Just now scrap exporters complain that they find it difficult to secure boats at former cheap rates. Japan is taking the bulk of the foreign shipments, but much scrap is going to Italy and Poland.

About 15 per cent of our steel is now being exported, as compared with 5 per cent during most of the period since the war. Our price for steel bars for local consumption is $1.80 per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh, as compared with the price of the European steel cartel of 74 cents per 100 pounds. When our steel makers sell for export, therefore, they have to meet these low prices, with the result that many products are undoubtedly sold below cost of manufacture in the desire to hold foreign markets.

One solution may be that applied to tin plate for the last few weeks. In this product the export field is divided among tinplate producing nations. The Welsh have 55 per cent of the export business and the Americans, 19 per cent, our smaller percentage being due to the fact that we need to sell but little abroad, having such good home consumption.

National Steel Will Not Reduce Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Penna., Sept. 10

REAFFIRMING his confidence in the "long-range" future of the United States in general and the steel industry in particular, Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation, announces he will not follow the lead of the United States Steel Corporation in reducing pay rolls by placing salaried workers on a five-day-week basis.

Simultaneously with this announcement, Mr. Weir said his company was considering spending $12,000,000 on new mills in the Detroit district.

Mr. Weir was optimistic of the future steel business, but admitted that his company was working at the lowest production rate in its history. He attributed the current dullness in the industry to uncertainties, largely due to labor troubles.

Wholesale Prices Rise to Highest Level This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Wholesale commodity prices continued to advance during the week ended Sept. 1, reaching the highest level thus far this year, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The bureau's index number recorded the fifth consecutive weekly advance. It increased by 8-10 of .1 per cent. The wholesale price level is now 77.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since January, 1931.

The current rise was confined to farm products, foods, textile products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities.

The general level of all commodities (77.5) was 1.8 per cent above the average of two weeks ago and approximately 3.2 per cent higher than a month ago. As compared with the corresponding week a year ago, when the index was 69.7, the current index is up by 11 per cent. It is 18 per cent above two years ago when the index was 65.5. The increase since the low of 1933, the week of March 4, when the index was 59.6, is 30 per cent.

(1926 equals 100.0).

	Sept. 1, '34	Aug. 25, '34	Sept. 2, '33	Sept. 3, '32
All commodities	77.5	76.9	69.7	65.5
Farm products	73.5	71.8	57.1	50.4
Foods	76.6	75.5	65.3	61.6
Hides and leather products	84.5	84.6	92.9	70.6
Textile products	71.3	71.1	74.2	54.2
Fuel and lighting materials	75.1	75.2	67.2	72.2
Metals and metal products	85.9	85.9	81.4	80.2
Building materials	86.3	86.4	81.0	69.9
Chemicals and drugs	76.3	76.0	72.2	73.2
Housefurn'g goods	82.9	82.9	77.0	74.8
Miscellaneous	70.3	70.1	65.2	64.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.4	78.4	74.6	70.4

Chicago Business Continues to Move Well During Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Trade again reports a period of good business in this city during the last week with an unusually large number of merchandise buyers in the market, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Retailers contacting Chicago wholesale houses were buying on the strength of good August sales back home and the fact that cool weather gives promise of a continuance of their satisfactory business.

Retail stores had a good week due to the presence of prosperous visitors to the world's fair, combined with good local buying. School purchases have proceeded at a lively rate.

One railroad reported an all time record in passengers into Chicago on Sunday, Sept. 2 and others had exceptionaly heavy business. Bad weather early in the week however, prevented the large influx of visitors from stirring around to the extent expected.

About $779,000,000 to Be Paid In Benefits to Nation's Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — Producers coöperating in the 1933, 1934, and 1935 adjustment programs for wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, and tobacco will receive approximately $779,402,000 in rental and benefit payments, according to a statement by state tabulation showing the probable distribution by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

These benefit payments, a large part of which add to the farm income in the calendar year 1934, help to assure that farmers as a whole will have a larger cash income in 1934 than in 1933. While production has been greatly reduced, farm commodity prices are enough higher than in 1933 to more than offset the reduced volume of production, and with benefit payments the farm buying power in the nation as a whole will be greater than during last year. The benefit payments distributed in a single state do not constitute an accurate indication of the total benefits involved.

The following is the estimated totals to be received by coöperating farmers in the various states: Alabama, $20,557,000; Arizona, $1,359,000; Arkansas, $23,456,000; California, $6,064,000; Colorado, $7,057,000; Connecticut, $890,000; Delaware, $266,000; Florida, $1,122,000; Georgia, $19,690,000; Idaho, $8,472,000; Illinois, $43,331,000; Indiana, $28,589,000; Iowa, $76,624,000; Kansas, $66,220,000; Kentucky, $15,168,000; Louisiana, $11,440,00; Maine, $5000; Maryland, $2,343,000; Massachusetts, $734,000; Michigan, $5,358,000; Minnesota, $18,829,000; Mississippi, $23,183,000; Missouri, $33,616,000; Montana, $13,101,000; Nebraska, $41,485,000; Nevada, $128,000; New Hampshire, $63,000; New Jersey, $281,000; New Mexico, $2,945,000; New York, $760,000; North Carolina, $21,735,000; North Dakota, $33,074,000; Ohio, $23,044,000; Oklahoma, $39,767,000; Oregon, $6,717,000; Pennsylvania, $2,257,000; Rhode Island, $5000; South Carolina, $13,846,000; South Dakota, $24,535,000; Tennessee, $14,494,000; Texas, $93,981,000; Utah, $1,583,000; Vermont, $109,000; Virginia, $5,145,000; Washington, $12,945,000; West Virginia, $681,000; Wisconsin, $10,194,000; Wyoming, $1,154,000; Puerto Rico, $1,000,000.

Large Increase Noted In Southern Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10—Sixteen southern states have shown a gain of 92 per cent in construction, engineering and building during the first eight months of 1934, according to an article in a recent issue of the Manufacturers' Record.

For construction, $346,187,000 has been spent in these states during 1934, as compared with $180,997,000 during the like period in 1933, the Record article points out. Also $137,827,000 has been awarded for roads, streets and bridge projects in these states during the first eight months of this year. Much of this expenditure, the Record states, must be attributed to federally financed projects.

August construction awards, amounting to $43,157,000 in 1934 in these staes, showed a gain of 5 per cent over those for August, 1933, it was stated.

Greater Amount Cotton Consumed Than Estimated

World Consumption of American Crop About 13,681,000 Bales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The world consumption of American cotton was slightly larger than preliminary reports indicated, according to a report issued today by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

The world carryover of American cotton on July 31 was slightly smaller than originally estimated, which fact, together with the new Government cotton crop forecast issued last Saturday, makes necessary a revision in the indicated world supply of American cotton for this season.

"World consumption of American cotton during the last season aggregated 13,681,000 bales as compared with our preliminary estimate of 13,564,000 bales," says the Exchange Service. "Two seasons ago, world cotton spinners used 14,405,000 bales of the American staple, three seasons ago 12,506,000, and four seasons ago 11,113,000.

"Returns on mill stocks issued last week by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners showed smaller stocks at mills on the Continent and in the Orient than allowed for in our preliminary calculations, and hence necessitated upward revisions in our consumption estimates for the Continent and the Orient.

"However, the essentia facts of our preliminary estimate remain unchanged, since only very slight revisions were necssary in our estimates of consumption in the United States, Great Britain, and minor cotton-consuming countries, and slight revisions in our estimates for the Continent and the Orient.

"Domestic mills used 5,554,000 bales of American cotton last season as compared with 6,004,000 two seasons ago, and 4,744,000 three seasons ago. In Great Britain, spinners consumed 1,403,000 bales compared with 1,365,000 two seasons ago, and 1,323,000 three seasons ago.

"Continental mills used 4,230,000 bales as compared with 4,079,000 two seasons ago and 3,499,000 three seasons ago. Oriental spinners consumed 2,221,000 bales compared with 2,721,000 two seasons ago, and 2,731,000 three seasons ago. In the minor cotton-consuming countries, Canada, and Central and South America, mills used 273,000 bales as compared with 236,000 two seasons ago, and 209,000 three seasons ago.

"Our revised estimate of the world carryover of American cotton on July 31, 1934, is 10,748,000 bales as compared with our preliminary estimate of 10,836,000 bales. The carryover at the end of July last year was 11,754,000 bales, and two years ago 13,228,000.

"The reduction of 1,006,000 bales in the world carryover at the end of last July as compared with a year earlier occurred partly in the United States and partly abroad. The end-season stock of American cotton in the United States totaled 7,650,000 bales as compared with 8,081,000 a year earlier, a reduction of 431,000 bales. The end-season stock abroad was 3,098,000 bales as compared with 3,673,000 a year before, a drop of 575,000 bales.

"Stocks in the Orient were slightly larger than at the end of July a year ago, while stocks in Breat Britain and on the Continent were somewhat smaller."

Yugoslavia Forbids Trusts and Limits Interest to 8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The Yugoslav Government has issued decrees limiting interest charged on loans to 8 per cent and forbidding trusts.

From now on, banks are not allowed to take more than 8 per cent from private individuals, plus the cost of the transaction. This refers to old as well as to new loans.

The anti-trust measure is designed to restore free competition in business and trade. Hitherto there have been mutual agreements about the prices charged for shoes, shaves, sugar, automobile rides, and everything else. Big business, in the hands of capitalists, and little enterprises run on a few dollars daily have all been organized as trusts. The public has complained that this keeps prices up, so the Government is interfering.

In case of need, the Ministry of Industry is still permitted to authorize useful trusts.

As an aid to a numerous class of artisans the Government also has decreed that no shoes are to be repaired in shoe factories.

Texas Separate District Under Code for Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10—The State of Texas as a whole has been set up as a separate and distinct district under the terms of a new amendment to the code of fair competition for investment bankers. The code, which has been in operation since April 19, originally placed part of this State in the southern district and part in the southwestern district. The country is divided into 16 separate districts.

Investment dealers in the State have elected the following individuals as members of the Texas Regional Code Committee: Mr. William C. Jackson Jr. of Callihan & Jackson, Dallas; Mr. J. L. Mosle of J. L. Mosle & Co., Galveston; Mr. E. Jedd Roe of Russ, Roe & Co., San Antonio; Mr. George V. Rotan of George V. Rotan Company, Houston; and Mr. A. W. Snyder of A. W. Snyder & Co., Houston. Members of the committee selected Mr. Rotan and Mr. Jackson as chairman and secretary, respectively.

Administration and enforcement of the code and its regulations in the various districts devolves on the regional code committees.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Little Cat

By **Ralph Bergengren**

THE moon was not full, but what people sometimes call "gibbous," meaning that it looks rounder than it did a few nights before, but not so round as it will look a few nights later. It was more like a football than a baseball, at least more like a baseball on one side and more like a football on the other side. But it was getting to be a full moon as fast as it could, and was quite big enough to make the world it shone upon bright and silvery with moonlight.

So it made all bright and silvery the town where the house was that Little Cat lived in, except where the trees and houses made deep shadows, and if people had been up and awake to see it, they would have clapped their hands and thought it a beautiful sight.

Instead of that they were all in bed and asleep, but they cannot really be blamed for that, because they had been up all day and were too sleepy when the time came to stay up and look at the moon. So they had all taken off their day clothes, and folded them up neatly on chairs or hung them up neatly on hooks, and put on their night clothes, and got into their beds, and gone to sleep.

It was a few minutes before midnight when Little Cat woke up in his basket behind the kitchen stove, and after a minute or two he decided to get up, although he had not yet heard old Grandfather Clock in the front hall strike 12 o'clock.

First he did his exercises as usual, chasing his tail six times in one direction and six times in the other, standing on one hind leg while he kicked six times with the other and then standing on the other hind leg while he kicked six times with the leg he had stood on before, and then standing on both hind legs and bending over till he could touch the floor with his front paws. When he had done this six times he washed his face with his paws and combed his whiskers with his claws, and while he was combing his whiskers, Grandfather Clock struck twelve times. Then he got his little cane out of the basket and let himself out of the house.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat, standing on his hind legs and leaning on his cane like a little gentleman. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Then he followed the gravel walk to the gate, walking on his hind legs and now and then tapping the gravel with his cane, and went through the gate, and along the sidewalk to the next house, and so to the back yard where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own. Dog Wow was standing inside his house and looking out of the door. When he saw Little Cat he barked a low bark, not loud enough to disturb any of the people who were asleep.

"Good morrow, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"Good morrow yourself, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, with a gay wave of his cane. "I thought you would be up this beautiful night."

Dog Wow's Panama

"Do you observe, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "my new hat? It's what they call a panama, very light and comfortable as well as distinguished. I found it in the dump only this morning. How do you think it becomes me?"

"Excellently, excellently, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"It has a hole at the back, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But you can't see it unless I turn round, and I think it makes the panama more comfortable. Lets in the fresh air, bow-wow."

"I suppose, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "that you would wish to walk to the bridge so that you can project your head over the edge and see how you look."

"I have done that already, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But if you don't mind I should enjoy doing it again."

Little Cat and Dog Wow started along the sidewalk toward the bridge, which was just this side of the cosy farmhouse where the fine fat farmer, Ichbod Johnathan Jenk lived with his stout wife Sarah and their three rosy children Willy, Milly, and Tilly. As they walked they talked, as friends do, now about this and now about that.

"What do they call a gibbous moon, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, pointing with his cane. "Why do you suppose they call it gibbous?"

"It's a way they have, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"So I have observed, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But why gibbous? What do they mean by 'gibbous'?"

"What they mean, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, looking very carefully at the moon, "is that you can't see the whole of the man's face. When the man in the moon has one cheek fatter than the other, then they call the moon 'gibbous'."

"It's a funny word, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Gibbous. Gibbous. Mieu-mieu-mieu-mieu! Mieu-mieu-mieu-mieu!"

"It's the funniest word, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "I think I ever heard. Bow-wow-bow-wow! Bow-wow-bow-wow!"

Little Cat and Dog Wow laughed and laughed.

"What becomes of him, Dog Wow," asked Little Cat, seriously, when they had stopped laughing "when there isn't any moon? I mean the man in the moon."

"There always is a moon, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "even when we don't see it. I've heard a grown-up explaining it to a child. We don't see it because it isn't lit up. But I don't understand just how it gets lit up."

Easily Explained

"That's easy, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "The man in the moon lights it. Only he doesn't light it all at once. It's as if people in a house lighted one room at a time."

"And when we can't see it at all, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "that's because the man in the moon has gone to bed. Oh, gibbous! Bow-wow-wow-wow!"

Chatting in this aimiable way, they came to the bridge over the brook. There they stopped and looked over the edge of the bridge, and in the brook they could see another Little Cat and Dog Wow looking up at them. The first time they had ever happened to look over the edge of the bridge Little Cat had been surprised and said, "Why, Dog Wow, that dog down there looks exactly like you!" and Dog Wow had been just as much surprised and said, "Why, Little Cat, that cat down there looks exactly like you!"

"Do you think it would become me more, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "if I wore my panama just a bit further over my left ear?"

"Perhaps so, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Perhaps not. Some wear their panamas one way and some another. But what do I see floating down the brook?"

"It is an infant in a canoe, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "What a small infant in what a small canoe!"

"Nonsense, Dog Wow, nonsense," said Little Cat. "It is a doll in a toy canoe."

"Of course, of course, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But it does look like a small infant in a small canoe."

"A child, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "has been at play by the brook. The child, I think, placed the doll in the canoe and the canoe in the brook, and then something attracted the child's attention and the child began doing something else. Children are like that. They have one idea at a time and when they get the next idea they forget the idea they already have."

"How clever you are, Little Cat!" said Dog Wow. "Now you mention it I have noticed that about children myself."

"So you see, Dog Wow," continued Little Cat, "how the doll in the canoe may have stayed near the shore a long time till at last the current dragged it into deeper water and it came floating down the brook."

"It is going under the bridge, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"Now I see it closer, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I know that doll. It is Milly Jenk's doll. It's name is Mabel. How grieved that poor child will be tomorrow when she cannot find Mabel. But perhaps Mabel will stick under the bridge."

"We can see, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, hurrying to the other side.

They looked over together.

"There she goes! There she goes, Dog Wow," cried Little Cat, pointing with his cane. "She will go right down the brook to the sea, and then right out to sea. We must stop that. We must rescue Mabel. Leap into the brook, Dog Wow. Swim. Swim."

Dog Wow hesitated to leap off the bridge, but he took off his panama hat, laid it carefully down, and raced from the bridge to the edge of the brook. Little Cat left his cane beside Dog Wow's hat and raced after him. Dog Wow waded into the brook.

"Swim, Dog Wow, swim!" cried Little Cat dancing on his hind legs like an excited little gentleman. "Oh, how brave he is! Right in the wet brook!"

The Rescue

Dog Wow swam fast, just as if the canoe was a stick that somebody had thrown for him to fetch. He caught up with the canoe. He opened his mouth wide and was just able to take hold of the canoe as if it were a stick. Mabel fell over, but not overboard. Dog Wow swam ashore and laid the canoe down in front of Little Cat.

"There she is, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail and shaking himself.

"Be careful! Be careful, Dog Wow," cried Little Cat, getting away as fast as he could. "You're soaking me with wet water."

"I beg your pardon, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I always shake myself when I've been in the water. I forgot your prejudice against water. You ought to go in the water once yourself, really. You'd like it."

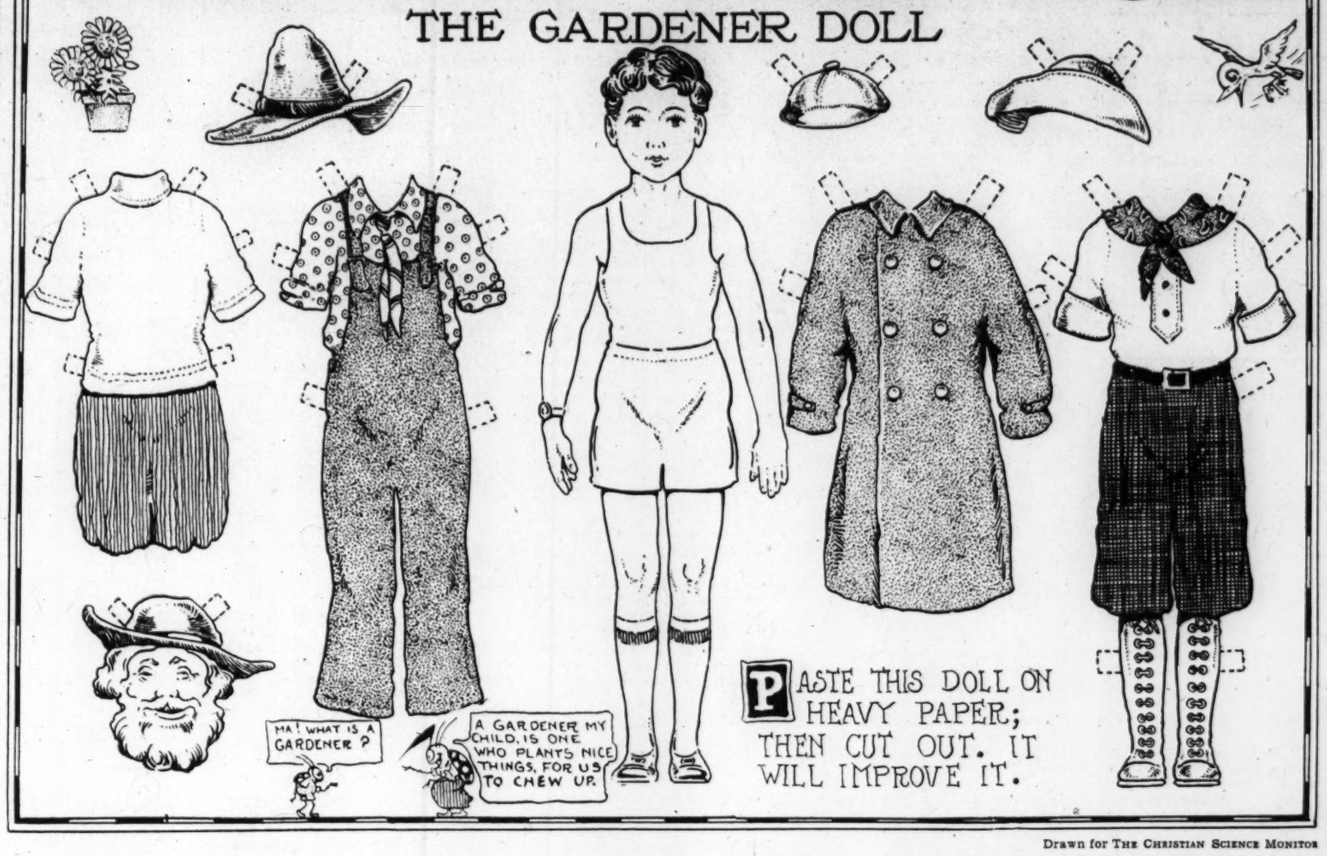
"Oh, no, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "No. No. No. No. Not a bit. Now we must put Mabel and the canoe on the other side of the bridge where Milly Jenk will be sure to find her when she comes to look."

When they had put Mabel and the canoe where they felt sure Milly Jenk would find them, Dog Wow and Little Cat returned to the bridge, and Dog Wow put on his panama hat.

"Oh, those people! Those people!" said Little Cat, picking up his cane. "They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and rescuing Milly Jenk's Mabel from being carried far out to sea in a canoe. What fun! What fun!

DOLLS OF THE U.S.A.

THE GARDENER DOLL



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Flower Fancies



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Phoebe Thomas

Foxgloves

O, Mr. Reynard, what will you have—
Red gloves, pink gloves, white, maroon,
Blue as the sky is, speckled as the moon?
Here in my garden the Foxglove stands—
Ten thousand little gloves for your soft hands.

Silk gloves, wool gloves, gloves of chamoisette,
Gloves all of leather for cold days and wet;
But here in the garden, pink-lined and blue,
Hang the little Foxgloves, just for you.

LLOYD ROBERTS

Three Games of Tag

Third Man Tag

Players form a double circle facing the center. The player who is "it" goes around the outside of the circle and tags two players. All three run around the outside of the circle and refill the places left vacant. Players have the privilege of circling the outside in any direction. The player left out is "it."

Japanese Tag

In this form of game, whenever a player is touched or tagged he must place his left hand on the spot touched, whether it be his back, knee, elbow, ankle, or any other part of the body, and in that position must chase the other players. He is relieved of this position only when he succeeds in tagging someone else.

Partner Tag (11 or More Players)

All the players except one take hands in couples. The one who is free, or "it," chases any couple in the group, trying to catch a player's free hand. When he does, the third person becomes "it." This game may be played with arms linked, instead of hands clasped. If there is a large number of players, there may be two or more "chasers."—From "Recreational Games and Programs." Published by the Playground Recreational Association of America.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Forest Treasure Hunt":

Aspen, beech, maple, pine, locust, willow, elm, oak, ash, cedar.

Weeds and Their Little Guests

By **M. Louise Hastings**

SEPTEMBER is the month of tall weeds. Go out into the fields, boys and girls, and wander along country byways, and see how many different weeds you will find. You had better take paper and pencil and start a list of plants you will recognize. These first autumn days, with their great abundance of blossoms and their scarlet berries hanging on bush and vine, have so much to give.

Goldenrod is in all its glory now. Nature's garden shines with yellow beauty in many places. On rocky hillsides, on the margins of woods, on shady banks, in rich moist lands, these golden plumes sway in the wind and make the landscape cheery.

How many of the 85 varieties of goldenrod do you know? There are about 25 that are common throughout northern United States. If you should go on a goldenrod hunt, you would find they had stems rough, smooth, round, and covered with hairs. Some would have large showy flower heads at the top, and some would have flower clusters where each leaf joins the stem.

Goldenrod's Bountiful Table

When you are seeking goldenrod specimens, notice the insects that visit them. Goldenrod sets a bountiful table in cafeteria style, and immense numbers of wasps, hornets, bees, flies, and beetles feast there. You might go to the goldenrod for the purpose of studying insects, and you would see butterflies too. There is plenty of sweet nectar for all who come. There is one species of the flower not golden at all. It is white!

Joe-Pye Weed holds its head high this month. In some soil the heads are small, but in others the giant crowns of dull magenta-crimson are gorgeous. This weed likes low moist ground, and how it thrives there! Who said goldenrod was the handsomest weed? It is hard to choose which of all September's tall weeds is the most beautiful.

Stately Joe-Pye Weed keeps "open house" every day. Its table is always spread, and, as it towers above other plants around it, it is easily found by its invited guests, the butterflies and long-tongued bees. Each slender flower in the great heads is tubelike in shape and well adapted to the insects that frequent it. This plant was named for an Indian medicine man of old New England, whose name was Joe Pye.

The Thistle Bird

Over in the pasture is the lowly and despised thistle—that is, to the farmer who finds it extremely hard to root out. But the "thistle bird" is very fond of it. The goldfinch is the "thistle bird." Do you know him—a little bird all yellow except his wings, which are black with two white wing-bars? He wears a black cap, too.

You would think that this weed would prick goldfinch, but he pays no attention to prickly heads and prickly leaves, and as he perches on the magenta-colored flower head, eating the seeds, he presents a most colorful picture. This bird does not build his nest until the thistle heads blossom, which is in August. Do you know why? The nest is always lined with the softest of thistledown, so that the baby birds may have a soft cradle. You see, the thistle gives goldfinch more than just food.

Thistles have other guests besides the goldfinch. Bees hover around for the feasts awaiting them, and a certain kind of butterfly named "painted lady" is a frequent visitor. The caterpillar of this butterfly does not mind the prickly leaves either. It is interesting to know that this weed does not allow ants to come to its banquets. If they overcome all obstacles and finally reach the sweets, they do not survive.

September Is Aster Month

September is the great aster month. There are 250 kinds of asters named by scientists, and over half of them grow here in North America. There are blue asters, magenta-purple ones, and also white, lilac, violet, light violet purple, blue violet, light violet, and pale violet asters. They make the fields and roadsides and byways beautiful in early autumn, and how the honeybees and bumblebees and beelike flies surround them! All asters give abundance of nectar. Pick a bunch of asters and take it home. They will beautify any room, and especially the sun porch!

It is very necessary for flowers to have insect guests, for they carry the pollen from flower to flower and that is what keeps the plants growing from year to year. If there were no insects we should have few flowers. So the flowers provide lavishly for their busy little friends, giving them all the sweet juices they wish, and scattering sweet fragrance around to attract them to their refreshment halls. Some flowers entertain in the daytime, but there are other flowers that have guests only at night. The moths go a-visiting at night.

The Mail Bag

Grapevine, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am interested in pets and like bicycle riding. I have two pet chickens. Their names are Biddy and Hennie. I have a dog, too, named Lady and also a pet canary named Tuffie because he fights.

We live at the gateway of the San Joaquin Valley, with the mountains on one side and the valley on the other. It is very beautiful here in the spring, when the wild flowers are in bloom. We think our grapevine is pretty all the time.

I should like to hear from girls my age (10). Hoping to make pen friends, Dorothy Jean H.

Palo Alto, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time that I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy it very much. I am interested in stamp collecting, drawing, music and animals. I have a cat named Mr. Pepper, who is very playful, for when I jerk a string in front of him he will start a regular wrestling match.

I should like to exchange stamps from Egypt and Canada for some from India and Panama. I am 11 years old and I would like to correspond with a girl my age or older who would care to exchange stamps.

Hoping to hear from someone soon, Mary Lou S.

Worcester, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I like The Christian Science Monitor very much, and enjoy The Young Folks' and Children's Page.

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I am a member of the Girl Scouts and the Junior Literary Guild. My hobby is stamp collecting, and I would be glad to exchange stamps.

A few days ago I visited the Publishing House, and I think it is a very beautiful building. I enjoyed watching the big machines and the binding of the Quarterlies. The guide pointed out the Mail Bag office so that I could know just whereabouts in the building my letter will go.

I would like to get three correspondents: one from the Rock of Gibraltar; one from Haiti; and one from France.

Thelma G.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

A Zoo Treasure Hunt

In each of the following sentences is the name of an animal to be found at the zoo:

1. I'll use the car I bought.
2. Was Jonas able to play?
3. The Raja guaranteed it.
4. Who had the trophy enameled?
5. Don't all go at once.
6. They arrived in gondolas.
7. Omar tended the corn well.
8. They almost met a pirate.
9. Zeb raided the cooky jar.
10. Did Ethel keep the ring?



September is an Ideal Vacation Month

September days are pleasant and comfortable for traveling . . . September rates at the resort hotels are usually lower than in midsummer . . . September at the beach, on the links, or on the road is especially enjoyable because of the freedom from summer crowds.

Many vacation opportunities are now being featured by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult them before deciding where to go, how to go, or where to stay.

A special display of hotel, resort and travel advertising appears on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

"hypocritical" policy of car makers, who fasten safety "gadgets" all over their cars, then step up the power and speed to counterbalance the gain in safety.

He points out that speed and liquor were the main factors in most of the State's road mishaps. The total number of highway fatalities for the fiscal year so far stands at 633.

Storm

Boats Come Ashore

New England inspected its shores today, found them strewn with boats, large and small, tossed up by Saturday night's storm. Canoes, rowboats, sailboats, yachts, rested high and dry, some piled up against breakwaters, some just turned on their sides in the sand.

Coast guard men were kept busy Saturday night and Sunday morning at various points along the seaboard as the high wind, which shifted Sunday morning, tore vessels from their moorings, dashed them ashore. At New Haven damage was estimated at $200,000, while heavy losses were reported from other points. Ashore tree limbs came cracking down, shrubbery was damaged.

Strikes

And Strikes

With the din of the textile strike ringing in their ears, members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration went down to Onset today to try to stop the cranberry pickers' strike. A meeting was scheduled to be held in the town hall. No request for their services has been received, but the board members felt such a meeting would be the most logical step toward final settlement.

The cranberry pickers want shorter hours, more pay, and are being led by a hod carriers' union. Cranberry picking, it seems, is seasonal and so is hod carrying, more or less. So hod carriers from other parts come in to pick cranberries during the cranberry season, and their union, being the only representative body associated with the group, has taken up the direction of the strike.

Miscellaneous

End of the Road

William Hackett has been "rolling along" the highways of the 48 states now for about four years. Qualifying as a bona fide "knight of the road," Hackett, however, really has been looking for a job—and hoping that he would find one.

He told Judge Kenneth L. Nash so in the Quincy District Court today. He had been brought before the court by Cohasset police for vagrancy and had pleaded guilty. Probation Officer Joseph J. O'Brien interceded, though, and gave Hackett a chance to explain that he had been going for four years, was still going when arrested yesterday, but only wanted work.

Judge and probation officers conferred for an hour. Hackett now has a job with the ERA.

Boat Set Afire, First Officer Suspects

(Continued from Page 1)

added he ordered the crew turned out and ordered tin pans be used if necessary to arouse the passengers.

The first wireless message, a "stand by" signal, went out about 3:15, Mr. Warms said, and the "SOS" about a minute later. He said he delayed sending a message because he thought he could control the fire.

Mr. Warms said there had been drinking parties in the lounge just before the fire, but as they were very common he thought there was nothing to be uneasy about. He denied reports that lifeboats left the ship without orders. Panic was created by passengers, many of whom refused to get into the lifeboats, he testified.

At the hearing table with Mr Dickerson N. Hoover, inspector-general of the steamboat inspection service, were Mr. Martin Conboy, United States Attorney, an "observer"; Mr. John L. Crone, superintendent of steamboat inspectors of the second inspection district; Mr. James Smith, local inspector of boilers, and Capt. Carl C. Nielson, local inspector of hulls.

Mr. Conboy informed the board of investigation at the start that he intended to follow up the hearing with his own inquiry.

"Our investigation may be much more detailed and unlimited than the scope of this investigation," he said.

"All information will be used, and the investigation will be conducted personally by me."

Cuba Begins Inquiry

HAVANA, Sept. 10 (AP) — Gabriel Landa, Secretary of the Treasury, today opened a general investigation into the Morro Castle disaster because of persistently growing rumors of sabotage. Secretary Landa said the investigation would be made through the customs department.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 24 folder Christmas card $1, assortment. Also 100% profit. Gift Wrapping. Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. CS2, Fitchburg, Mass.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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LOVING CARE and instruction in home of experienced governess-teacher for children who require special consideration. G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

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SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
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Desirable apartments of 5 and 6 very large rooms, electric refrigeration, elevator. Exacting persons wishing a quiet, attractive home in a handy location should inspect this building. Apply SUPT., 80 Fenway or Tel. Liberty 3207.

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1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel Com. 3212.

PREFERRED section; one of the finest apartment buildings in Fenway, Boston; 1-4 rooms, furnished and unfurnished. 70 Fenway, or call Com. 3095.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—6 rooms and sleeping porch, garage, all modern; overlooking Oakley Country Club. Middlesex 7706.

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HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices, display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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COMPANION-HOMEMAKER desired by elderly lady, country home near New York suburb; ability to drive car essential; Christian Scientist preferred; will consider woman or married couple. Write or telephone for interview Tues. or Wed. MRS. POTT, 1261 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Sacramento 2-6037.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MATTRESS MAKER, skilled in filling and finishing hair mattresses entirely by hand, wanted by firm offering steady employment and excellent working conditions. Write Box J-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, as companion, also familiar with household duties. Write Box N-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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MEDFORD, MASS.—Professional woman wishes to share attractive home, very reasonable terms to responsible persons; references exchanged. Mystic 1429-W.

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WANTED—Homes for a tiny Maltese and two lovely six-months-old kittens; also for a white poodle dog; please telephone Wayland, Mass., 194-2 or write Box 188, Wayland.

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WELL-FURNISHED house 11 miles from Boston to lease for 6 months or a year; 2-car garage; oil heat, electric refrigeration, dish washer; 5 minutes from supplies, bus and train; fine neighborhood; references. Write Box J-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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UNUSUAL old stone cottage of 9 rooms, furnished, completely modernized, with garage; very conveniently located, facing small park in very desirable neighborhood in Newton, Mass. Box J-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1000.

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PRACTITIONER will share her home in Westchester, commuting distance, in exchange for office three days weekly, 42nd Street district. N. Y. C. Write Box B-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.—Splendidly located corner lot 50x120, suitable for stores; small store and 6-room dwelling now on property; price $6700, $2500 cash, balance over 10 years. 390 Kingsway.

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ROOMS TO LET

BEACON ST., Brookline, Mass.—Business men, one or two unusually large and sunny rooms with private bath; single residence. Box P-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. MRS CASWELL, Circle 7702

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 326 Marlborough Road—Small single room, clean, quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. (Cortelyou); nice locality.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Comfortable single room, breakfast and evening dinner; tiled bathroom with shower. Apt. 1, 1486 Chomedy St.

N. Y. C., 527 West 121st St., Apt. 53—Light, quiet rooms; one on court; running water, electric grill, mahogany furniture, elevator, Columbia neighborhood, cooperatively owned house.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Furnished, attractive, refined American home newly decorated; singles, double, bus, women

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ENERGETIC, RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED salesman desires connection with progressive house. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes position as housekeeper, capable and good seamstress. G-25 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELL-EDUCATED Englishwoman, active companionable disposition, experienced driver, traveler, seeks position in household; has understanding of school-age children; could assume full charge. Address Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

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WASHINGTON
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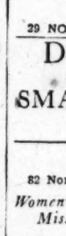
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(Continued)

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Thursday, Sept. 13th



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We are opening a big new Fourth Floor—adding new departments on the third—and making a lot of improvements. Bigger space, bigger stocks, and a better selection make the store complete for your shopping. Grand opening Thursday.



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ROANOKE
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ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

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Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
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Lunch 25c to 40c Dinner 50c
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Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
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Follow the Good Old Western Custom . . . Trade at the "Bay"
You get good value for every dollar you spend and we give good service.

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DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
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Style, Quality and Comfort
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Daily Features

All Nature



Mourning Cloak

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the earliest butterflies to take the wing in spring is the morning cloak. It is perhaps the most common spring variety in New England, and consequently in the butterfly market its stock is quoted low. Traders will exchange for instance, two mourning cloaks, a packet of pins and a display box for Milbert's tortoise-shell, another member of the genus; but it would take probably about 50 different kinds of butterflies to persuade a boy to part with a rare variety of mourning cloak which has the yellow border invading the wing nearly to the middle.

In this variety the blue spots just inside the dark brown center area are nearly obliterated.

In New England there are usually two broods of mourning cloaks each year. The eggs are laid in clusters on the twigs of willows, elms, and poplar trees, upon which the hatching larvæ begin to feed immediately.

A Word a Day

A Letter and a Comment

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following letter has been received from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary:

Your discussion, in the "A Word a Day" column of August 27, of the pronunciation of "-day" in the days of the week gives us a splendid opportunity to enlarge upon a subject which has entailed much careful study and deliberation on the part of our editors. We are glad to pass on to you a necessarily brief résumé of our investigation.

May we refer you to our treatment of the question in §89 of the Guide to Pronunciation, Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition? We wish to emphasize that we are not urging a mere personal preference in this. We believe that we are acquainted with the facts of good usage in this matter, and can confidently say that the pronunciation of the days of the week (with the occasional exception of *Saturday* -dĭ; -dā), with the final sound ĭ (as in the key word *chaotic*), does not exist to any considerable extent in even formal cultivated English in America or England. As long ago as 1791 Walker condemned it as dialectal, and other phonetic authorities (dictionaries) recognize nothing but ĭ. Jespersen says, "[ĕ] in Sunday now seems rather pedantic." Wyld *(Teaching of Reading)* gives sŭn'dĭ for *reading* style in a passage from Addison.

Fowler's remark *(Modern English Usage*, page 466) seems to us very apt: "We deserve not praise but censure if we decline to accent the popular pronunciation of popular words."

The days of the week are par excellence popular words. We recommend frī'dĭ, etc., and săt'ẽr-dĭ; -dā.

We hope that this may prove of interest to you.

Very truly yours,
G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY

We are quite ready to agree that *-dih*, rather than *-day* (with *a* as in *chaotic*), is the popular pronunciation of the last syllable of the days of the week; and we agree that speakers who use *-dih* will please the masses.

After all, language has always grown from the bottom; and precise speakers are continually under the painful necessity of accepting popular pronunciations and usages lest they expose themselves to the criticism of being pedantic or affected.

While we are on the subject of the "quick-long" *a*, we shall take the liberty of asking the publishers of Webster's this open question: Of what use are vowel values in last syllables when "porridge" rhymes with "pottage"?

What They Say

Slogans

"We are interested in slogans. The slogan of history might be 'Look back.' The scientist's slogan is 'Look around.' In philosophy the slogan is 'Look into.' Religion, however, takes account of all and does something more. It causes us to 'look up.' "—*Dr. R. F. Jenney.*

A Right

"The right to strike of a working man and woman will never be taken from them." — *Senator David I. Walsh.*

The Waltz

"The waltz is the only dance which will live forever." — *Oscar Duryea.*

Daddy, Mother, and Baby Peke



The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to Lotta W. Mead, of Atlanta, Ga., for This Picture of a Pekingese Family, a Family Which Traces Back Its Ancestors Some 2000 Years. Five of the Royal Dogs Were Taken From Peking to London in 1860; From These Developed the Strain as Known Outside China.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ittai the Gittite

THE history of David as recorded in the Bible shows clearly the devotion which he inspired among his followers; and it is significant that Ittai, who doubtless had joined David during the king's residence in the Philistine town of Gath (I Sam. 27:3), and was indeed "a stranger and also an exile" (II Sam. 15:19), refused to take advantage of the opportunity to return to his own people, remaining at David's side when the son of Jesse was forced to flee at the time of Absalom's rebellion (II Sam. 15:19ff.).

This steadfast loyalty brought its own reward, for we next hear of Ittai as joining with Joab and Abishai in the command of David's army when it advanced against the forces of Absalom and at length put an end to the revolt (18:2).

It may be noted that Ittai was one of those who were expressly charged to spare the life of David's son, and indeed we have no evidence tha the joined with Joab in that officer's cruel vengeance upon Absalom (II Sam. 18:14).

News about Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"Scores of young persons who describe themselves loftily as 'special feature writers' are striving in New York and Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, because they think themselves too good to do an honest day's work as reporters," says Charles Phelps Cushing, the well-known writer and photographer, in H. F. Harrington's "Chats on Feature Writing."

By "visual appeal" is meant appeal to the eye. The newspaper page that is broken up, that contains variety, that has a certain symmetry in the arrangement of articles and cuts, is said to possess "visual appeal." To such a page readers turn more willingly. Over its contents they linger longer.

There are 4162 newspapers published in the Soviet Union. There were 500 in 1923.

Brevities

Labor: Although not in the etiquette book, one must learn how to bow to the inevitable.

Watchman-Examiner: Some men deem the 30-minute sermon too long. So they substitute the 1152-column Sunday paper.

Quotation for Today

BETTER make penitents by gentleness than hypocrites by severity.—ST. FRANCIS DE SALES.

State Flowers No. 42



Maryland: Black-Eyed Susan

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BLACK-EYED SUSAN has become a vagabond. She was native to western America, but hitch-hiked eastward across the continent with shipments of grain and seed. Perhaps she liked the manners of easterners and decided to stay. At least, names like "black-eyed Susan" and "Rudbeckia," the latter in honor of two famous professors of botany, were much more to her liking than the "nigger-head" western boys nicknamed her.

Traveling hardened her to the trials of a varied existence. Not only does she grow exceedingly well in fertile pastures and moist fields, but she never fails to thrive even in the hottest, driest situations where other cone flowers would fail. Today she is "doing Europe," and many continental gardens have opened their gates to her. Perhaps it is this pioneerlike hardiness that endeared her to Maryland, for in 1918 the Legislature of the Cockade State boosted her into the royal chair of "State Floral Queen."

The dark brown, almost black "eye" consists of many individual tubular florets, with nectaries at the base of each to cater to slender-tongued insects. All others must accept the pollen which is easily accessible on top. Butterflies, bees, wasps and beetles all gather at some time or other around this common table. Surrounding the black disk flowers are numerous yellow ray flowers which account for the common name of "yellow daisy." The leaves are long and narrow, growing from stout stems covered with tiny barbed hairs. These prevent crawling insects like ants from reaching the festive table.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Using the Car

A WOMAN who had lost her position found nothing she could turn to earning account except her car. She conceived the idea of offering a touring service to small parties, and began to study road maps. She wrote to Chambers of Commerce and Y. W. C. A.'s for hotel information, and made arrangements direct with hotels for commissions.

She takes parties anywhere in the country, for any length of time. She also suggests pleasant week-end routes, arranging for hotel accommodations and meals herself. She makes a specialty of one-day picnic trips. —— C. L. W.

Pay Off Debts

AN IOWA resident who had been out of work for some time, and who had several small debts around the town, decided that he could make a fresh start by paying off his debts by doing some work for the creditors. He paid a $3 bill at a printing office by sweeping out the plant for a week; balanced his account at another office by doing odd jobs around the owner's home. The man is respected for his desire to be active and honest, and his prospects for regular employment are brighter. H. W. P.

Daily Anecdote

Master Linguist

GIUSEPPE MEZZOFANTI, an Italian priest who was later made a cardinal, was perhaps the greatest linguist the world ever knew. His faculty for picking up strange languages was remarkable. It is told of him that, one night, he was called to attend two men who were condemned for piracy. He found that they spoke a language strange to him, nor could they understand any of the languages he spoke. Studying carefully their utterances, he later returned to his room where he analyzed the tongue they spoke with such success that, next morning, he was able to offer them advice in their own language.

On another occasion a Swede, who spoke a patois peculiar to a certain part of Sweden, called and addressed the priest in his native tongue. Mezzofanti invited the man to call often, and on each occasion they discussed this strange dialect. Calling one day the Swede was much surprised to find himself addressed in this difficult patois. He was sure the cardinal had been receiving instructions, but was assured that he had learned it wholly from their association.

"I never forget a word I hear once," remarked the cardinal. During his lifetime he mastered and was able to converse in 58 different languages.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Christmas Every Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

El Dorado, Kan.

THE Christmas spirit reigns the year round in the heart and home of an artistic and kindly Kansas woman. Five years ago it occurred to her that it was a pity to waste the beauty of the many Christmas cards her family received each year.

Then one day she had an inspiration. Why not recondition the cards? Accordingly she bought a brush, paints, cardboard, and paste, and set to work. Now she spends her leisure moments during the year doing over not only her own Christmas cards, but hundreds of others contributed by friends, who are glad to have them utilized.

When the cards have been done over, they are as fresh and attractive as new. Envelopes are made to fit each one. The little reconditioned greeting cards are sent to children in milling districts and mining camps, and to shut-ins, old and young. Not only do the recipients receive personal greetings, but inclosed are extra cards which they may send to friends. This additional thoughtfulness is genuinely appreciated. Cards which cannot be reconditioned are used in making scrapbooks.

This novel use of her leisure has not only made every day Christmas day in the heart of the woman, but has formed for her hundreds of warm friendships with folk in remote places.

In Lighter Vein

The Same Way

An old retainer on the estate of Lord Harewood's father came to London and called on the family while they were at dinner. On being asked the news of the farm, he said: "The sow has had a litter of pigs, an' one o' the little beggars sits up an' watches the others eatin' their meals just the same as I'm doin' now."

Hot Dieting

Sandy had the misfortune to find lodgings where the landlady was never at any time too lavish with the food. One day when she placed a particularly small morsel in front of him he thought it time to object.

"Haven't you made a mistake?" he asked.

"Why?" asked the landlady.

"Well, my name's Sandy, not Gandhi," came the reply.—*Montreal Star.*

Lowly Member

"Is this Peabody, Finchley, Longworth, and Fitzgerald?"

"Yes, this is Peabody, Finchley, Longworth and Fitzgerald."

"I want to speak to Mr. Smith."

The Important One

"I've enrolled in a school for door to door salesman."

"How many lessons have you completed?"

"Oh, I've just taken the entrance examination."

NRA

"Johnnie, if your father earned two dollars a day how much would he earn in a week?"

"I can't do that problem, teacher; my father wouldn't work for that."

The Ideal Test

Experimenters are testing devices for cooling the atmosphere in dwelling houses. Have they tried the arrival of relatives along about dinner time when there is nothing in the house to eat?—*Boston Transcript.*

That's It

Pretzel: "Are you economizing at your house?"

Wetzel: "No, we're simply eating less for the same money."—*Pathfinder.*

Camera Club Comment

Fond Mother: "Will the photograph be anything like him?"

Photographer: "Yes, madam, but we can easily alter that."—*Smith's Weekly.*

Today's Limerick

Short stories he mailed by the score
To keep the bad wolf from the dore;
But all that he got
Was a blaze for the pot—
Rejection slips, they were his store.

The Adventures of Waddles—Free Delivery

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why These Contentions?

The World's Week

STRIFE over land is as old as human history. We say human history advisedly, for there is no such strife nor any place or occasion for it in the divine plan of the Maker who gives man all things richly to enjoy. Contention arises from thinking of man as merely an animal, in subjection to matter or to the lack of it.

This sort of strife has played a considerable part in the news of the last week. It is at the root of three of the four principal topics on the calendar of the League of Nations session just beginning in Geneva. It is implicit in the reported renewal of a Franco-Italian entente. And through the American Senate's munitions investigation the world sees something of how its flames are fed by greed.

Apart from the proposed admission of Russia to the League, the Assembly in Geneva is chiefly concerned with the questions of Austria, the Saar Valley and the Far East. In each of these cases the disturbing factor is the effort to gain domination over an area of land, its people, its trade, its resources and its developed wealth.

Around the Austrian question there have been other rumblings—or perhaps "explosions" better typifies the characteristic utterances of Premier Mussolini, who has renounced his revisionist policy toward the Versailles Treaty, declared his distaste for Naziism and pictured to his hearers at Bari a new "Pax Romana" or pseudo-peace enforced by bayonets.

Meanwhile in Washington the Senate investigating committee has astonished Americans with discoveries that a United States naval officer planned defenses for harbors of Colombia during the Leticia dispute at about the same time an American naval mission was giving advice to the other disputant, Peru; that secret designs for an anti-aircraft gun were released to a private ordnance company to enable it to bid for Polish business; that an American cruiser crossed the Mediterranean to Turkey to show off guns for an armament firm and that a submarine boat company of New York paid commissions to Sir Basil Zaharoff, European munitions magnate, for contracts in Spain.

Nor were all the discords of the week in an international atmosphere. In Louisiana, Senator Huey Long pressed his own private "war"—though at state expense for troops—to hold control of New Orleans, its voting lists and political tribute. And up and down the Atlantic seaboard states there was tension and often tragedy in the textile strike, a struggle between employers and the textile workers' union for the upper hand.

Over all these events, of course, there falls now the pall of the Morro Castle disaster, a marine fire almost without precedent. Sympathy goes out to the families of the victims, and a resolution forms to investigate the catastrophe in order to learn what may be done to prevent such an occurrence again.

Why not similarly look into the sources of those other disasters in which the enemy is not an inanimate force of the elements but the operation of mankind's own selfish emotions? Why not similarly work unremittingly to compose those clashes of futile force which take such toll of human life and happiness?

An example of how it can be done, from which much may be learned today, was given more than 3000 years ago and is recorded in the thirteenth chapter of Genesis. There it is told that Abram, later Abraham, coming with his flocks into Canaan, found contention between his herdsmen and those of his nephew Lot.

> And Abram said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren.
>
> Is not the whole land before thee? separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left.

The result was that when Lot had made his choice and Abram his, Abram was assured of the Lord "all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it." A willingness similarly to compose differences and to make concessions for the sake of peace and justice will find reward today.

Looking Toward Mexico

TIDES of travel cannot be forecast with the same accuracy as the tides of the sea. Speaking for the United States, there was a time when most tourists regarded England as the center for the momentous "trip abroad." Other Americans who preferred to live abroad more or less permanently also chose England. In another period Italy was similarly favored. Germany has had its time in the American sun. Since the war France undoubtedly has occupied the center of the stage. Now it begins to look as though Mexico is to become a favorite destination for wandering Americans.

Various factors govern these changing tastes. The rate of exchange has been most important in recent years. Sentiment, prejudice, and the whim of fashion exert their influences.

One can hardly fail to be impressed by the friendly interest in Mexico and Mexicans that has arisen with new intensity in the United States during the last year or more. For some time after the Pancho Villa affair in 1916 there was an antagonism between the two countries. Dwight Morrow, Colonel Lindbergh, and Will Rogers broke up that situation in 1928, and since then the tide has been toward Mexico. A great motor road now connects Mexico City with Texas. Movies now portray Mexico in a friendly light, quite contrary to former practices. "Thunder Over Mexico," "Viva Villa," and "La Cucaracha" are prominent examples. The radio has brought Mexican music into many homes. The shops are filled with Mexican dishes, ornaments, fabrics, and costume accessories for women. Rail, ship, and plane companies are running improved services to Mexico at lower rates. Other evidences are not lacking of a stimulated interest in Mexico.

So it is that Mexico probably is to be invaded by the next great army of American tourists. Nearer at hand than most other parts of the world, it offers a definitely foreign adventure and an introduction to a civilization packed with interest.

The Morro Castle

THE complacency of men as to their mastery over the sea has received another stunning blow. The destruction of the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle, out of Havana for New York, with the loss of 156 of the 558 persons aboard, is a calamity that shocks humanity.

The confusion aboard the blazing liner and the hysteria manifested by survivors still becloud accounts of the disaster with lurid contradictions. But Daniel Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce, has launched a government investigation. And while the actual inquiry will be directed by the Department's Steamboat Inspection Service, it may not be amiss to suggest—in view of the extent of the destruction—that the Department in turn should conduct a thorough investigation into the activities of its steamboat branch. For it is that agency which supervises the life-saving equipment and certifies to the structural and mechanical soundness of merchant vessels.

The majority of maritime disasters have emphasized the need for lifeboats on either side of a ship sufficient to accommodate the entire company. Fatalities result from the impossibility of launching boats on the upper side due to the sharp list which often besets a foundering vessel. And in the case of fire—as on the Morro Castle—wind-driven flames frequently cut off accessibility to boats on the leeward side.

A more general use of pontoon rafts is also worth considering. Their principal drawback is that occupants are subjected to partial exposure in the water. Yet they have a practical adjunct in the ship's radio which usually brings up rescue ships within a comparatively short time.

An official inquiry may establish the cause of the disaster to the Morro Castle. But it is more important to determine the reason for tragic toll among its people.

General agreement that the fire started in the library, presumably from a neglected cigarette, and reports that following a gay party many passengers were in no condition to meet such an emergency, indicate that the sea may not be the greatest danger to ships carrying combustible cargoes of pleasure cruisers. Moreover, this disaster came, as have so many others, in that hour before dawn when minds of mortals are most in stupor.

The smoldering hulk of the Morro Castle makes a dreadful question mark. It asks what more shall be done by human ingenuity and mechanical aids to prevent or ameliorate such disasters. And then it asks what shall be done to increase the factor of safety in the human equation. For right in men's thinking is the greatest danger and the greatest opportunity for developing safety on the sea.

Drama and Melodrama

APPARATUS of materia medica has been exploited in an indefensible manner in some recent plays, both British and American, in order to manufacture in them a spurious interest. On the most lenient view possible, these entertainments pass the bounds of art into those of sensationalism. In so doing, they illustrate a fundamental theatrical distinction, the difference between drama and melodrama.

The difference between these two examples of theatrical work is not a difference between classes of incidents selected for making into a play. Indeed, the type of incident met with in "blood-and-thunder" melodrama and gangster films is remarkably similar to the events that make up some of the greatest plays ever written.

This would appear to suggest that those social bodies that attempt to clean up the world of popular entertainment merely by demanding that certain types of incident shall not be considered suitable material for films or plays are not attacking the problem implied in anything approaching a fundamental way. For it is not the incident that matters, but the purpose for and the manner in which the incident is introduced.

Melodrama exploits exciting events for their own sakes alone, dwelling on all the most striking and harrowing incidental characteristics. But drama, dealing, perhaps, with the same events, approaches them from the point of view of their effect upon character. The one method produces art, the other a cheap parody which the welfare of the theater demands to be exposed.

Letters to The Monitor

Time to Use Golden Rule

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Discussions in industrial and labor fields plainly show that if their opposite views on "collective bargaining" were once reconciled, a great step would have been made to heal the breach. "Put yourself in his place" is a trite saying and often halts one's impulsiveness. The Golden Rule would seem to demand in its operation that before action, consideration should be given to the injunction "as ye would that men should do unto you—" Unless some middle ground is agreed upon, employers will feel in defense forced to band themselves into trade leagues or unions and a national federation. Labor then would no longer deal with local employers but would be told to do their bargaining collectively with officers in a national federation of employers. Then it would develop that if a "closed shop" course was ordered in one part of the country by the league and a sympathetic "shut down" in another field ordered, the local employers would have to obey. In the same manner for the most part the methods of labor unions would be followed, resulting in out-of-town dictation.

When once a solution is sought with a real desire to do by others as we honestly would have others do unto us, unselfish plans and rules will quickly heal conditions of fear, revenge and hate.

HORACE M. RICHARDSON

Fort Thomas, Ky.

Mrs. Ferguson's First Term

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial entitled "Wives of Great Men," the statement is made: "The two women who have served as governors, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming and Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Texas, both assumed office originally to serve the unexpired portions of their husbands' terms."

Such was not the case with Mrs. Ferguson. James E. Ferguson, her husband and ex-Governor, was impeached, and was succeeded by the Lieutenant-Governor, William P. Hobby. Mr. Ferguson continued to be a power in Texas politics, but could not hold office in his own name. Several years later he made the race for Governor in Mrs. Ferguson's name, and was elected.

Mrs. Ferguson served one two-year term, and was defeated for reëlection by Dan Moody. Then, six years later, in 1932, she ran again, and was elected for the term she is now serving.

JOHN A. NANCE.

Dallas, Texas.

Where "Executive Orders" Lead

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial, "How Dictatorships Grow," you speak of Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, which gave the German President authority, in times of emergency, to set aside the representative machinery and govern by decree. This is similar to our own situation now—President Roosevelt, instead, uses the executive order. This being the case, how about our own Constitution, that our worthy ancestors fought so hard to get through all the centuries?

Denver. MARK . BENNETT.

Where Baking Is Done in the Front Yard



A Slice of France in America

THE Gaspé peninsula is one of the few parts of North America that has resisted modernization. It is a country of horse-drawn or ox-drawn vehicles, where neither a billboard nor a sign proclaiming hot dogs or rooms for tourists is to be seen, and where fishermen's families greet speeding tourist automobiles with handwaving that would befit the passing of a ship.

We were first made aware that we actually had entered another country—a country of old French traditions—by a sign on a little shop, spied soon after we crossed the ferry from Quebec, "English spoken and understood." Understanding English was an accomplishment in this region, it soon became apparent. French flags flying in small villages were constant reminders that this country, celebrating the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Jacques Cartier, was still French in race although loyal to its British sovereign.

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In Rivière du Loup, about 125 miles from Quebec, we found a hotel clerk who spoke English rather well. That night the sky was green with shifting light. Was this indeed the aurora borealis? Puzzled at our excitement, he went out and looked. "Oh, that!" he said casually. He didn't know "what you call it in English," but the people there call it *"Les marionnettes."*

"They dance like those little things on strings," he said. "It means we have two weeks of good weather."

And the next morning it was raining!

* * *

At Sainte Flavie, some 200 miles from Quebec, so it was said, we would see the typical Gaspasian country, which until 1928 had been virtually isolated from the modern world because of its lack of passable roads. The new Gaspé highway, completed in that year, begins at this point.

Yet long before reaching Sainte Flavie the modern age seemed far behind. Among other things, white clay-covered mounds, often protected by wooden shelters, served as rural bake-ovens. To taste some bread baked in one of those ovens became our ambition. So we knocked at a door and, in our best French, asked to buy a loaf.

The woman, of peasant type, who answered our knock was friendly but on the alert.

"And what would you give me for a loaf of bread?" she challenged, speaking in Canadian French. We realized that we were expected to bargain—that here survived the ancient Gallic custom of making almost every sale, however small, a matter for offers and counter-offers.

Thirty cents, twenty cents, ten cents. We joined in the sport, but gave in much too easily, of course. She may have considered it weak for us to buy at ten cents, but we weren't trained in this method of purchasing and felt well satisfied when she handed us a massive loaf of bread, made from wheat raised on her own land, coarsely ground, and baked in the picturesque oven by the roadside. Eaten that night with Canadian cheese, as we sat bundled before a fire on the flat rock beach of the sealike St. Lawrence, how good it was!

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The scenery of the Gaspé peninsula is beyond even the descriptions offered in the travel literature. For the whole of the trip one drives between the wooded hills or mountains and the St. Lawrence River or its gulf. The well-groomed, winding road climbs steeply and drops sharply among the hills, and it sweeps around the rocky capes that jut into the salt water. It is wild scenery, but again and again, as the wildness of nature begins to inspire tremors, a friendly fishermen's town bobs up around a curve to reassure one with the warmth of weathered shingle-covered houses and friendly smiles and waves of the hand from children and adults as well. In some of the towns, ports for excursion steamers, little hotels are waiting for patronage.

This is true of the village of Gaspé at the tip of the peninsula, the point where Jacques Cartier planted the lilies of France in 1534. Just a little farther, at Percé, famed for its spectacular pierced rock and its neighboring island, where the dovelike gannets nest, one finds shelter offered—strangely indeed it seems—by English-speaking folk.

* * *

English sounds as odd here as it might in a small town in southern Europe. It is the exception. Much more natural seems the typical fisherman-gasoline station man who, after attempting in vain to figure the cost of four gallons of gasoline, has to call his daughter to make the calculation. Of course, such refinements as wiping of windshields and testing of oil are unknown to the Gaspasians. Traveling with a horse and buggy, it would have been different; there would have been no trouble at all getting axles greased or a tug mended.

After rounding the tip of the peninsula, the scenery seemed a bit gentler. Lilacs bloom in abundance during midsummer in the farmyards around Gaspé. Flowers are everywhere.

Our first hint that we were returning to the present century came when, in the southwestern part of the peninsula, we saw a sign, "Ice Cream." No longer was it necessary to talk French. When the storekeeper said, "All we have today is maple nut," we realized suddenly how far away we had been. And at Campbellton, N. B., a filling-station attendant wiped our windshield and offered us a road map. Then we *knew*, not without regrets, that our sojourn in old France was definitely over. DOROTHEA KAHN.

Bookman's Travels

One-Man Show

By L. A. Sloper

SKAGWAY, ALASKA

SKAGWAY is not so much a town as a glance backward. It came into being because of the Yukon gold rush of '98. At the height of the stampede it had a population of perhaps 20,000. Now it contains 490. When the rush was over Skagway no longer had a reason for existing.

It was a packers' town. Men landed here from the boat and packed their supplies for the trail over the White Pass to the gold fields. No gold has ever been discovered near Skagway. The town's only industry in its prosperous days was packing for trailers.

Now it has two industries, the railroad and the tourist trade. That part of the population which does not work in the railroad shops sells things to the tourists. There is no unemployment problem.

Skagway's tourist trade has taken a good bit of organizing. The fact is, there's very little glamour in the town's brief history. There was something epic about the gold rushes in South Africa and in California, an international slant. Empires were in the making. But the Yukon stands merely for a grab for gold.

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The promoters of the tourist trade here have been hard put to find a hero of romance in Skagway's past. They have fixed at last on Soapy Smith. I confess that until I came here I had never heard the name of Soapy Smith. Neither, so far as I can discover, had anybody else on our boat. But we heard enough about him after we landed. Quite enough.

Soapy Smith was a confidence man. He earned his nickname in his Colorado days when he wrapped a five-dollar bill around a cake of soap and then sold the crowd other cakes of soap for a dollar each. It is difficult to work up any sympathy for either Soapy or his customers.

In Skagway Soapy ran saloons and gambling houses. The entertainers of tourists have tried to make Soapy a local Robin Hood. They tell such stories as this of him: A clergyman approached him for help in building a church. Soapy told him he would contribute half the $1800 required if he could raise the other half. The clergyman returned with his $900. Soapy gave him $900 more. On the way home the clergyman was waylaid and robbed of the entire amount, presumably by Soapy's men. A queer sort of Robin Hood.

More might have been made of the story of Mrs. Pullen, who came here in the early days with four children, to cook and pack for the miners. She is still here, conducting the Pullen House, exhibiting her relics and giving talks on the old times. Or something might be done with the story of Joe Brooks, who made the White Pass traversable for man and beast, and who passed away only a few weeks since while retracing his steps over the old trail. Almost anybody would do better than Soapy Smith for a hero.

* * *

Nevertheless, Skagway is justified by one of its citizens. This is Martin Itjen, who has been here since '98, and who is the proprietor, president and conductor of the Skagway Street Car, His tour of the town, in the motorbus which bears that magniloquent title, is positively the best fifty cents' worth that I have encountered on this trip.

Martin is an original, a humorist and a man of imaginative genius. As you leave the pier with him, he points out on a wharf near by, a duplicate of his bus, which is occupied by figures representing characters of the old days. It is a veritable Alaskan *Chauve-Souris*. Driving about the town, he shows you landmarks of the gold rush days, and such curiosities as the railroad which runs through Broadway, the main street; the tame fish which eat out of your hand, and Mrs. Blanchard's flower gardens, an oasis of amazing beauty in this drab town. He takes you up a mountain side, where he has built a sluice in a tumbling cascade, and shows you how gold is panned. His lecture is free of the wisecracks of the usual barker. His wit is native, and he is a philosopher of life. My own hero of the North is Martin.

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But Skagway, I think, deserves better of history than it has yet received. It is beautifully located beside a sheltered bay amid rugged scenery of great beauty. Its people, so few in number, are intelligent and charming. It possesses an admirable school, with ninety-four pupils. We heard that the graduates of this school have made excellent records in the universities of Canada and the United States. There is a resident artist who does creditable work. Social life is well developed.

All Skagway needs is a new economic reason for being. Three steamship lines and a railway are not enough. A few years ago a smelting plant was opened, but it came to nothing. Now there is some talk of a box factory. What the prospects of its realization are I do not know. But I hope the town will forget the gold rush and make itself a more substantial history.

The Wide Horizon

The League in Session

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

EVERY year at this season the Council of the League of Nations, followed by the Assembly of the League, is convoked in Geneva. The Council, which is the executive organ of the League, meets for the eighty-first time; the Assembly, composed of all the members, meets for the fifteenth time. Probably more international problems of a diplomatic, social, economic order have arisen since the Covenant, which is the charter of the League, was drawn up, than in any earlier epoch of the world's history.

In the nature of things, therefore, the progress of the League has been checkered. Many of the questions which have become acute would seem to be insoluble in present conditions which give to each nation full sovereignty, and permit each nation to be judge in its own cause. Moreover, diplomatic tradition is today based on considerations of national interest, national prestige, national aggrandizement, and is supported, in the ultimate analysis, by menace of military might.

To expect the League, which is a free association of sovereign powers, to sweep away, as with a magic besom, the selfish aspects of patriotism backed up by suspicious foreign policies and strong and proud armies and navies, is to expect an instantaneous change in human thinking and practice. Much of the blame for nonfulfillment of League promises is simply blame of human nature as it has been fashioned by generations of exclusive nationalism. A radical transformation of mankind is needed for the establishment of a true League.

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Nevertheless the record of the League, in the practical sphere, has not been negligible. It can point to a long series of reforms undertaken under its impulsion. It can show a remarkably sound technical approach to the most important problems. But, above all, by its very existence, it has stimulated in all countries the growing conviction that an international outlook must replace the circumscribed vision of nationalism.

For the first ten years or so, the League appeared to go along swimmingly. It was carried on a wave of enthusiasm. But there was much misunderstanding of its immediate possibilities in a nationalist world; and more recently difficulties have arisen which have caused the pendulum to swing from one extreme to the other.

Of its importance in world affairs there can be no doubt. The United States, though apparently debarred from membership by various obligations of collective action and above all of punitive action toward a problematical aggressor, has worked increasingly with the League, and the appointment of Mr. Hugh Wilson as High Commissioner is a signal proof of the necessity of closer coöperation. Russia, which openly expressed its distrust, now asks for admission to the League. Germany has learned that it cannot retire without loss from Geneva. It may well be that before the notice of withdrawal given by Japan in a moment of chagrin has expired it will reconsider its decision. Despite all that has been said about the alleged disintegration of the League, it is obvious that it is more comprehensive today than it has ever been.

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As for the questions now before it, they are of a remarkable variety. There are economic and financial reports presented to the Council; the execution of mandates in territories of backward peoples is to be examined; the steps taken to check the traffic in drugs are satisfactory. The Council has likewise before it questions relating to the protection of minorities. The plebiscite in the Saar necessitated arrangements which come up for approval. The establishment of the Assyrians of Iraq is to be forwarded. Bolivia, in its conflict with Paraguay, asks that the matter shall be studied under Article 15. The embargo on war material is the result of the joint initiative of the United States and members of the League.

A quick glance at such a program reveals how extensive and indispensable are the operations of the League, and how impossible it is for any nation to remain aloof from this clearing house of social and political issues. But in addition the Assembly will discuss a long list of juridical and constitutional, political and administrative matters which concern every nation. It has an opportunity again to express the desire of the peoples for peace.

It too can ascertain where the world stands in respect of disarmament, since the Conference is an emanation of the League. But the Disarmament Conference, undismayed by difficulties, is convoked for the same period and will continue, with faith in its final success, to search for a limitation and reduction of arms without which there will be growing peril of war.

The League is, it will be seen, a going concern. It is alive. It has a future which will be better than its past. Those who founded the institution knew that they were starting something which was not for a day, which should not be judged by the performances, however creditable, of a day, but which would correspond to the needs of humanity increasingly as humanity became more and more conscious of its needs. The League of Nations is as yet only at its beginning.

[How education is improving conditions in Spain will be explained in The Wide Horizon tomorrow.]